Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1866. NUMBER 350.

CONGRESS.

AN ACTIVE FIELD DAY.

170,000,000 DOLLARS AVAILABLE FUNDS ON HAND.

The Heads of Fifty Clerks in the Basket.

"MY POLICY" DID IT.

The Reported Fort Goodwin Massacre Officially Denied.

PUBLIC FUNDS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM NATIONAL BANKS.

North Carolina Officers of Freedmen's Bureau to be Arrested.

Jeff. Davis Declared Not Guilty of Complicity in the Assassination.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. WALKER, OF FLORIDA.

The Two Presbyterian General Assemblies.

A LIVELY SPEECH BY DR. THOMAS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 19.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The weekly statement of United States Treasurer Spinner shows that the available funds in the Treasury here amount to upwards of one hundred and four millions of dollars. This sum, added to that in the various sub-treasuries and national depositories will swell the total amount of available cash on hand to more than one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

CLERKS DISMISSED.

Fifty clerks were dismissed from the Treasury Department to-day, ostensibly on the plea of incompetency, but really because they were opposed to "my policy." In this connection, it can also be stated that three appointments to clerkships in the Treasury Department were made during the week on the recommendation of Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky.

DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

It has been received by the Committee on Banks and Currency to bring in a bill forbidding in future any officer of the Government depositing the funds belonging to the Government in any National Bank, where there is a Sub-treasurer's office, or other recognized depository; and in all cases where there is no Government institution ... [illegible]

FORT GOODWIN NOT CAPTURED.

General Grant has just received a despatch from Major General H. W. Halleck, of California, in which he says that there is not a word of truth in the report that Fort Goodwin had been captured by the Apaches and its garrison massacred. He denounces the report as altogether sensational.

FUNDS WITHDRAWN FROM THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the recent order of Assistant Quartermaster Charles Thomas, the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in this vicinity, have withdrawn the public funds in their hands from the National Banks and deposited the same in the Treasury.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of customs during the week, at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, amounted to nearly three and a quarter millions. The receipts from Internal Revenue during the week amount to over three and a half millions.

PATENTS.

One hundred and sixty patents will be issued by the Commissioner of Patents for the week ending on the 29th inst.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Treasury during the week, on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, were less than one and a half millions.

[illegible]

THE VIRGINIA UNION PLATFORM.

[illegible]

REVENUE TAX BILL.

[illegible]

LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

EPISCOPALIANS.

The Episcopal Convention in session at Alexandria, Va., yesterday, by a large vote, decided to return to the Episcopal organization of the United States.

CLERKS IN DEPARTMENTS.

Out of one hundred and sixty clerks in the Post Office Department, there are forty Union soldiers and no rebels. Since the passage of the Congressional resolutions upon the subject, Governor Dennison has appointed none but those who have served in the Union army.

REVENUE.

The receipts from customs from the four principal ports of the United States, for the week ending the 19th instant are as follows: New York, $2,418,455.69; Philadelphia, $107,242.39; Baltimore, $98,496.97; Boston, $477,326.06.

THE FREEDMEN.

[illegible]

LOTTERIES.

The Committee of Ways and Means having broken up the monopoly in the lottery business, propose to impose a tax of at least ten per cent on the traffic. The Treasury Department, in order to examine into the frauds alleged to have been practiced in the Kentucky lotteries, have sent an agent to New York to make a thorough investigation of them.

NAVAL CADET EXAMINATION.

The French practice ship, Jean Bart, is now at Annapolis with over a hundred midshipmen, who are there to witness the annual examination of our naval cadets.

JEFF. DAVIS.

It is reported upon good authority that the Judiciary Committee have come to the conclusion that the evidence produced before them does not warrant the charge that Jeff. Davis is guilty of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

APPOINTMENT.

Brigadier General Sol. Meredith has been nominated for Assessor of the Fifth District of Indiana.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The President, yesterday, made appointments to fill the Board of Visitors to West Point. The names will be published in a few days.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

New School General Assembly.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

THIRD DAY.

The Moderator in the chair.

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Contributions to the Soldiers' Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.

[illegible]

The weather is intensely hot to-day.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State Wool Growers' Association.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 19.

The annual meeting of the Central Illinois Wool Growers' Association will be held in the State Agricultural Rooms in this city, on Thursday, May 24th.

FROM MEXICO.

Quantrell, the Guerilla — Foreign Troops Arriving — Contraband of War Materials on an American steamer — Good Mining.

[illegible]

From St. Paul.

[illegible]

From Philadelphia.

[illegible]

FROM BOSTON.

American Baptist Home Missionary Society—John R. Way Gets $100.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

Mortality Among White and Colored Troops Compared.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

Mr. Pike Proposes to Rebuild the Opera House.

[illegible]

HOTEL DESTROYED.

The Grant House at Franklin, Pa., Destroyed—Loss of Life.

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

FROM GEORGIA.

Generals Fullerton and Steedman on their Travels.

SAVANNAH, May 19.

[illegible]

Fenians—Immigration—Down on Santa Anna.

[illegible]

Wall Street.

[illegible]

Pardons.

[illegible]

Doolittle and Cowan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Academy of Music was crowded to-night to its fullest extent by an enthusiastic audience of ladies and gentlemen to listen to speeches by Senators Cowan and Doolittle in support of President Johnson.

THE MASSACRE AT MEMPHIS.

Letter from a Gentleman of Tennessee to General Schenck.

[From the New York Tribune, 18th.]

The following letter was sent to General Schenck, at Washington, and forwarded to us with permission to publish it. We have General Schenck's authority for saying that it is from a perfectly trustworthy and truthful man, who is fully able to substantiate all he says. It is such statements as these that justify the sending of a Congressional Committee to Tennessee, to which the Post, two days ago, so heedlessly objected. [illegible]

MY DEAR GENERAL: [illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Passage of the Oath-of-Office Bill—Radicals—Trotting Match.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 19.

[illegible]

FROM FLORIDA.

Proclamation Issued by Governor Walker.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenians—Liquor and Beer Sellers—The Cholera—Ship-builders Strike—Santa Anna.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

HOUSE.

[illegible]

Why Letters Go Astray—Valuable Hints to Correspondents.

[illegible]

Death of an Aged Slave.

[illegible]

Interesting Discoveries at Saratoga.

[From the Troy Whig, 14th.]

[illegible]

A Shocking Disaster—Fire and Loss of Life in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 15.

[illegible]

Another Flying Ship.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 15.]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts on Saturday—Divorce Suit Commenced and in Progress—A Husband Charged with Biting off his Wife's Ear—The Suit against the City—Transfer—Calendars.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 19.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 130.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NEW YORK MARKET.

St. Louis Markets.

Cincinnati Market.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Buffalo Market.

Toledo Market.

Mobile Market.

Stock and Money Market.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A good Bread Baker. [illegible]

WANTED—Recruits—United [illegible]

WANTED—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—A few good Salesmen [illegible]

WANTED—Varnisher—A good [illegible]

WANTED—Saddle Makers—Apply [illegible]

WANTED—Gardener—And man [illegible]

WANTED—One first-class Car[illegible]

WANTED—Entry Clerk—In an [illegible]

WANTED—A person to act as [illegible]

WANTED—A young man who [illegible]

WANTED—A number of able [illegible]

WANTED—All men looking for [illegible]

WANTED—Live men to sell [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, at 131 [illegible]

WANTED—A good Baker, competent [illegible]

WANTED—A few good Carpenters [illegible]

WANTED—To Barbers—Five [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible] (numerous notices, illegible)

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good Protestant [illegible]

WANTED—A German or Norwegian [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a good [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook at 297 [illegible]

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 years [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer [illegible]

WANTED—Girl—For general [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, one [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable girl, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a first-[illegible]

WANTED—Saleswomen—Two or [illegible]

WANTED—Three first-class [illegible]

WANTED—Girl—To do general [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty five good [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible] (several notices, illegible)

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To exchange lands, [illegible]

WANTED—A good Sewing Machine [illegible]

WANTED—The man that can [illegible]

WANTED—A good Engine and [illegible]

WANTED—Room—A furnished [illegible]

WANTED—To Exchange—Any [illegible]

WANTED—A fortune in one [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase the of[illegible]

WANTED—Employment—By a [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A first [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—For a few [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—A [illegible] (several notices, illegible)

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE Insurance Comp'y Cincinnati, Ohio, FIRE AND MARINE, APRIL 2nd, 1866. [illegible]

J. F. DOBSON & CO., AGENTS, No. 15 Chamber of Commerce.

O! Yes, Ladies. [illegible] BUT T. R. KNAPP'S SCISSORS SHARPENER [illegible] JUST THE THING THE LADIES WANT. [illegible]

OUR PRESENT ASSORTMENT OF STEINWAY PIANOS, now generally conceded to be IN ALL RESPECTS THE BEST [illegible] SMITH & NIXON.

WATCHES, WATCHES. JULES JURGENSEN, JAMES NARDIN. FINE CHRONOMETER AND LEVER WATCHES! Just received direct a large invoice of beautiful Gold and Silver Watches from the celebrated Factory of Auguste Favre Brandt. LOCLE SUISSE. Made expressly for us, which we can sell full as low as before the war. MATSON & HOES, 117 Lake street.

NEW FIRM. J. W. EHRMAN & CO., APOTHECARIES. WM. H. GALE, of the late firm of GALE BROS. [illegible]

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY. [illegible]

Special Notice to the Ladies. Just received a large stock of FANCY FANS, Which are very cheap. Also a New and Full Line of Corsets, &c. M. A. FRANCIS, 116 South Clark street.

N. T. CO.—FOR OGDENSBURGH, [illegible] CLEVELAND, W. H. Williams Master, [illegible]

OFFICES TO RENT. [illegible] Garden City Ins. Co's Building, No 80 LaSALLE STREET. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN. [illegible]

OMNIBUSES Will run from Lake street cars to the ARTESIAN WELLS ON SUNDAY

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. [illegible]

CROQUET. FOR SALE BY A. H. HOVEY, 124 Lake street.

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL, [illegible] CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DR. H. ALLEN, Electropathist and Homoeopathist, [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 51 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

FRAME DWELLING FOR SALE. [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK RESIDENCE FOR SALE. [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

EDWARDS' NEW CHICAGO DIRECTORY, 1866. [illegible] EDWARDS, GREENOUGH & DEVED.

AKRON CEMENT. [illegible] THOMAS HALL, No. 2 North Wells-st.

TO MERCHANTS. [illegible]

IMPORTANT. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5913, Chicago.

History of the Chicago Artesian WELLS. [illegible]

H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers & Notaries Public, [illegible]

NOTICE—The New England [illegible] THE COMMITTEE.

CEDAR CAMPHOR [illegible] HARRIS & CHAPMAN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT, Will be given on Monday Evening, May 28th, at the CHICAGO SKATING RINK On Wabash Avenue, [illegible] TWENTY THOUSAND [illegible] A GRAND AND BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT THE 28th of MAY [illegible] WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO., Proprietors.

VERY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC! TO-MORROW, MONDAY MORNING, AND FROM THAT DAY FORWARD, E. H. STEIN, No. 79 South Clark Street, [illegible] GOLD AND DRY GOODS SALES, Free, without Charge Whatever, [illegible] "CHICAGO JOKES AND ANECDOTES," [illegible] SALE AT 79 South Clark Street [illegible] OPERA GLASS [illegible] E. H. STEIN.

STEIN'S GOLD GIFT SALE 79 Clark Street, SELLS NO BRASS or so-called Gold, and Plated Jewelry, and the SMALLEST PRIZE DRAWN entitles the holder to FULL BLACK ENAMELLED OPERA GLASS WORTH FULLY FIVE DOLLARS. FREE EXHIBITION OF THE KALEIDOSCOPE TO-NIGHT AT 79 South Clark Street.

Pay your Water Tax TO-DAY [illegible]

PLOWS. PLOWS. WM. B. YOUNG & CO., MANUFACTURERS, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible] FIRST PREMIUM Was awarded AT THE FIELD TRIAL at the late Iowa State Fair. Also, first Premium at late ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN STATE FAIRS.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. [illegible] CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE, [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CULL FENCING. [illegible] Ten (10) Dollars per 1,000 feet. [illegible]

A BARGAIN. [illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [illegible]

OFFICES. [illegible]

CEDAR POSTS. [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—H. O. STONE [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.

[illegible]

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1866.

OBJECTIONS TO IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE CONSIDERED.

In opposition to the extension of the right of suffrage, the following objections have been urged, and we believe they comprise the entire list:

1. Congress has no power to do so.
2. It is too late; the President ought to have done so by his proclamations.
3. It is too early; the negroes are not fit to vote.
4. It will create a war of races.
5. It will add to the political power of their late masters.
6. The whites, if let alone, will extend it.
7. The liberties of the freedmen can be protected without it.
8. It would demoralize and retard the progress of the people under the State and Federal Governments.

I. To the plea that "Congress has no power to extend the right of suffrage," there are three answers:

First. That this is no objection to its being extended by a Constitutional amendment, the very object of which is to enable something to be done which Congress has no power to do.

Second. Congress has the power to extend the right to vote for United States Senators and Representatives in the opinion of Mr. Madison and other authors of the Constitution, under Section 4 of Article 1, of the Constitution, which provides that though the times, places and manner of electing Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the State Legislatures, yet Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations. Mr. Madison, who furnished the original draft of the Constitution, asked in reply to a question put by Mr. Jefferson, before the Virginia State Convention, which ratified the Constitution, that it was deemed necessary by this clause to lodge the primary power to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, subject to the overruling power of Congress. Neither Mr. Jefferson nor any other member of the Virginia Convention was able to see that the clause meant anything else, and at least one of its framers and one of the Conventions which adopted it, did so distinctly designing to give Congress the power to regulate the right of suffrage in all elections of Senators and Representatives, and we believe there is no precedent, legislative, or judicial, in conflict with this construction of the document. Since the United States Senators are by another clause of the same instrument to be chosen by the Legislature of each State, and the members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen "electors, having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature," it follows that Congress could not prescribe who should elect either Senators or Representatives without prescribing who should elect the State Legislature. Hence the fair intent of all these clauses was that attributed to them by their author, Mr. Madison, viz: to vest in Congress the ultimate and overruling control of the States relative to the right of suffrage at all times. But at present Congress has jurisdiction of the right of suffrage in another and extraordinary manner.

By the 18th clause of the 8th section of Article 1 of the Constitution, Congress has power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Now, one of the officers of the Government is the President. Therefore, by the above clause, Congress has power to make all laws which they shall deem necessary and proper for carrying into execution any powers vested in the President.

One of the powers vested in the United States is that of guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government. Prior to the close of the rebellion this power had never been exercised, because no contingency by which a State had been deprived of a republican form of government had ever arisen. But, in his Reconstruction Proclamation, President Johnson claimed to act under this clause of the Constitution, and as the basis of that claim put forth the fact that the seceded States had been deprived of all civil government, and on this fact he predicated the duty of the United States to guarantee to those States a republican form of government.

Here we have the President's own position that in the work of reconstruction he was acting as President under the Constitution, and not as Commander-in-Chief over the Constitution.

But, whatever the President has power to do under the Constitution, Congress has power by law to control his mode of doing. Hence, Congress had full power to control his mode of establishing State Governments, and in so doing to alter or modify in any part his proclamations prescribing who shall and shall not vote in the reconstruction States. Hence, Congress has a special and extraordinary power now to extend the suffrage which will cease when the rebel States are admitted.

II. The plea that it is too late now to extend the suffrage, inasmuch as the President failed to do so by his proclamations, may be fairly answered by the fact that the President's duties are simply to execute the law as he construes it, while the duty of Congress is to make it what it ought to be. Hence there were graver objections to an extension of the suffrage by the President than by Congress. He had not the same powers that they have.

III. The plea that it is too early; that the negroes are not yet fit to vote, always was, and might still be, urged with equal force against their freedom. Indeed the two objections are one because no race can be truly free without the ballot. But as the negroes could not prove, until they were free, their moderation, industry and other virtues which surprise their late masters, so they can not prove until permitted to vote how moderately, wisely and beneficially they can vote. The heart, not the head, the moral feeling and sympathy, not the intellect or education, determines the voter's choice. Our Irish voters have always been very ignorant, but their ignorance did not prevent them from seeing which side hated the negro's freedom, and voting for it because they felt the same hatred. So, many of the negroes are very ignorant, but they will all know to which political party they owe their present and future freedom, and will always vote for it. Voting is a very simple act of choice between two political parties, the leaders of which are minutely acquainted with principles of statesmanship. [illegible] in each political party whatever of statesmanship there may be in the party is embodied practically in the ballot of its humblest voter. If the suffrage were extended, nine-tenths of the colored people would vote the Republican ticket, and would elect from ten to thirty Republican members of Congress from the South. In view of these facts we argue that the colored men are fit to vote. We let rebels vote whose unfitness is proven by their rebellion? Why exclude those whose every ballot will be cast for the Union, liberty, and a free press and general education.

IV. The plea that to extend the suffrage will "bring on a war of races," is another of the reasons always given for opposing emancipation. There is tenfold more tendency in emancipation to produce a war of races, than in an extension of the suffrage. No war of races exists in Brazil, where suffrage is impartial. [illegible] in Jamaica where the negro has only the right of being out-voted, and in Norfolk and Memphis, where he has no right to vote at all. On the contrary, nothing tends so much to produce war as the ability by one side to commit injuries without punishment, and the inability by the other side to obtain justice without fighting. Just this state of facts is caused by denying the right of suffrage to a race of four millions of citizens. Let the negro vote for the Judge before whom the Memphis rioters are to be tried, and they would be punished. [illegible]

VI. The plea that "the States, if let alone, will extend the suffrage," is valuable chiefly because it admits that to extend the suffrage will not create a war of races; that negroes may be fit to vote, and that their liberties cannot be sufficiently protected without it. But, like the plea that the States, if let alone, will abolish slavery, it [illegible] and that if its neighbor extend the suffrage it will be deprived of negroes and deprived of its labor. Hence all the Southern States will [illegible] anti-slavery ideas, and make their union a basis for a national party, and if suffrage be extended after such a consolidation, it will only be by a bloody contest between the suffrage and anti-suffrage parties or States. Hence, the only peaceful way of extending the suffrage is, now, by act of Congress or Constitutional amendment.

VII. Experience has proven that political liberty and the ballot are inseparable. It is no exception to this rule that the liberties of women are secure without the ballot, as women are voted for by their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, of like blood, interest and sympathy with themselves. But the whites of the South, and the blacks, are to live as separate families, having conflicting interests and as more or less separate races, having social lines of demarcation, which ever [illegible] hating, and despising, and misunderstanding each other. None of the reasons which dispense with the need of woman's voting apply to the extension of the suffrage to the colored race. Whether or not there exists any formidable objection to giving the ballot to woman, there is not the same reason for it. The prime necessity of a free ballot is the security it affords to life, liberty and property. Shall we admit that what is necessary to a white man's liberty a negro can do without and still maintain himself in equal liberty. This were to concede the superiority of the negro, and if he is so superior as not to need the ballot, he certainly can not be so inferior as to be unworthy of it.

VIII. To the plea that colored suffrage would demoralize our Government, we have to say, it would, in the estimation of the lovers of slavery and of them alone. In the esteem of all others our Government would be exalted and strengthened by doing "equal and exact justice to all men."

In discussing these objections we have incidentally mentioned a few of the reasons why the suffrage should be extended. There are many others, which we leave for future discussion.

THE RISE AND FALL IN WHEAT.

In all the commercial centres in the United States, but more particularly in Chicago, the engrossing topic of conversation at bank or on 'Change is the sudden advance, and equally sudden decline which has taken place in the Wheat market. The following table shows the daily prices of Spring Wheat in Chicago, from May 1st to the 18th inclusive:

[illegible table]

From a careful examination of the above table, our readers will perceive that during the first eight days of the current month, the course of the market was onward and upward, culminating on the 9th instant at an advance of 35c on Northwestern receipts of Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, and an advance of 20c on regular receipts of No. 1 Spring. From that time till the present, with the exception of one day only, the market has been on the opposite tack, and the advance has been almost entirely lost on all grades, except No. 1 Spring in the Northwestern, for which there is now scarcely any speculative demand whatever, the inquiry being mainly for car load lots for milling and shipping. During the past week the market has been daily subject to panics and violent fluctuations, for which no other reason can be given than the momentary impulses of the speculators. The sudden advance was in a measure predicated on the general belief in a scarcity of wheat in the Northwest, and the reduced stocks of flour and wheat in the Eastern and Southern markets.

To this may be added as another reason, the plethora of money in all our financial circles, seeking investment. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, monetary matters have been and are now exceedingly easy, capitalists complaining of the scarcity of good mercantile paper offering for discount. Cliques and "rings" of capitalists were formed who fancying they saw in the manipulation of wheat, a temporary investment, went in boldly, and ran prices up to such a pitch, that they broke and fell of their own weight, rendering numerous small operators bankrupt.

For the gratification of the curious, we append the following table showing the prices of gold and No. 1 Spring Wheat on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th and 18th May in 1865 and 1866:

[illegible table]

As will be seen by the above table the price of gold on Friday was about the same as on the corresponding day last year, though there is a difference of 35@55c per bushel in the price of wheat in favor of Friday as compared with the same day last year, taking Northwestern No. 1 Spring as the basis of our calculation—there being no difference in the receipts last spring. This increase in price—other things being equal—would indicate that the stock of wheat in the country is about 30 per cent less than at this time last year, but as a large proportion of the crop of 1865 was greatly inferior in quality to that of 1864, which would naturally increase the value of prime wheat, no calculation can be made from a comparison of prices, as to how much less an amount of wheat there is now in the country, than there was at this time last year.

EUROPEAN WATERING PLACES IN 1866.

There will be probably a greater rush of Americans to these summer resorts during the present than in any former year. Baden-Baden preserves its supremacy over all other watering places for its combinations of elegant and cosmopolitan society and charming scenery. Even some of the most brilliant Parisians condescend to prefer Baden-Baden to Vichy, particularly the old noblesse who do not care meeting the Bonaparte upstarts in the latter place. A much less select French society, including hosts of gamblers and fast women, monopolize Homburg, to the dismay of the staid English summer residents, but though the society at Baden-Baden is mixed, as in all other summer resorts, it includes, at all events, a certain number of cultivated and accomplished people of the highest character from Paris, as well as St. Petersburg, London and the German and Dutch cities, which is more than can be said of other places. A quieter set of Americans have, however, taken a fancy to Homburg, which better suits provincial tastes, while New Yorkers and fashionable Americans generally prefer Baden-Baden.

Ems contains a much smaller and generally very choice society, made up mainly of the higher classes of Russia, England and the Continent. Schwalbach, Wiesbaden, Creutznach and Kissingen, are far inferior, in brilliant social elements, to Baden-Baden and Ems, and even Homburg. While the latter are frequented by many people in good health and in search of amusement, the former are more exclusively visited by invalids. Wiesbaden, from its proximity to the Rhine and the Maine, and from the beauty of its accommodations and scenery, attracts also many pleasure-seekers and particularly gamblers, but it is excessively hot. Despite the presence of many distinguished strangers the extreme dullness of the city is even greater than that of the petty German capitals, and weighs like a nightmare upon the visitor, while many gout-stricken Englishmen add to the general spleen of Wiesbaden. The townspeople who crowd the Cur-garden are evidently illiterate persons, and their appearance forms no little contrast to that of the distinguished visitors. The same remark applies to almost all German watering places, where the native population do but little to improve their minds or to agitate in behalf of free institutions, but are content to expect nothing from life save their little harvest of gold from the throng of summer visitors. The quieter watering places in Styria and Tyrol are in many respects preferable to the crowded summer retreats. Ischl, Toeplitz and Karlsbad and various other places in the Austrian Empire afford lovely residences, where the society is rather cultivated than flashy.

Spa, in Belgium, has lost most of its former popularity, as also has Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, contiguous to the Belgian territory. The decline of the latter place is accounted for by its want of attractions, but Spa is charmingly situated, and its fallen fortunes can only be attributed to the caprice of fashion.

French watering places are not much frequented by foreigners, except by foreign residents of Paris. French taste, which is so brightly set off by the brilliancy of Paris degenerates into mere [illegible] in the watering-places, and rather stifles than promotes the pleasures of country life. In the country where everything invites to a relief from the despotic fashion of town life, it makes one uncomfortable to see so many people stalking about as if fresh from a bandbox, and this freshness, whatever may be its merit under the gas light of the Boulevards, loses all its charm by the side of trees and flowers. The Pyrenees watering places are less open to this objection, but they are far away, and offer but few social resources. Vichy becomes positively intolerable on account of the Bonaparte toadies who haunt that place, conspicuous among them are wealthy and ostentatious Levantine and Jewish families who pay treasures of gold for the privilege of basking in the sunshine of Eugenie and Napoleon. Trouville is less obnoxious in this respect and begins to attract many English visitors. But it lacks the cosmopolitanism of Baden-Baden and the sprightliness of Homburg.

Preferable to the French are the English, Irish or Scotch summer resorts. Leamington, Scarborough, Cheltenham and Bath, in England, and Killarney, in Ireland, present many social advantages, with, of course, the English element predominating. The Highlands of Scotland and the mountains of Wales are full of charming nooks, where the summer may be spent probably more pleasantly than in any other part of the United Kingdom, but the masses of English and American summer tourists flock to Germany and Switzerland.

The Swiss summer resorts are matchless for their beauty of scenery, and society is plentiful every where. Interlachen is a greater favorite with Americans than other places; but Vevey, Gex, Lausanne, Ouchy, Geneva, Bern, Lucerne, and a hundred other places, afford lovely but rather costly homes. As far as cheapness and simplicity go, there is nothing superior to the modest resorts scattered over the Black Forest and Spessart region, but they are not fashionable. For delightful climate and distinguished society, Nice outranks Vichy and Baden-Baden, from its having a superior permanent society, and not like these other places merely a mixed hotel population. The lovely places on the lake of Como, and on the other lakes near Milan and Turin have not yet been much patronized by Americans, but they are not only interesting on account of their picturesque beauty, but also by reason of the native population, and the beautiful Italian cities in the vicinity.

Americans, however, generally go where the crowd is the greatest and the hotels the most costly, and are not at all likely to deviate in the present year from their old custom of following rather in the train of the common-place European tourists, than making a discriminate selection of their own, according to the intrinsic claims of the respective places.

THE RADICAL POLICY.

Mr. Wade, in the Senate, has moved as an amendment to the report of the Reconstruction Committee, a clause making impartial suffrage necessary to the readmission of the seceded States. A general enabling act for the Territories making impartial suffrage the future rule over those vast domains constituting almost half the area of the Union, is before Congress, and will, undoubtedly, be passed, and a bill providing for impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, was passed on the 18th of January last through the House by a vote of yeas 115, to nays 54, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate before long by a two-thirds vote. There is no mistaking the significance of this march of events. The world furnishes us one instance, and but one, of a great empire in which the white and colored races have lived together in large numbers without conflict, and to the mutual advantage of both. That instance is Brazil. Though slavery exists there, yet there, as in Athens, Sparta and Rome, the stigma of slavery is not eternal. When the chains fall from the slave's limbs, whether black, brown, yellow or white, he becomes a citizen, entitled, upon the same terms as any other citizen, to vote, to hold civil and military office, to bear arms, and to sit on juries. Hence, in Brazil, there is no "war of races," but a very peaceful and satisfactory progress toward enlightenment, wealth and power. Colored men have commanded in the armies, sat in the cabinet and legislative councils, and held commissions as judges under the Emperor Don Pedro, and except for the trouble and wrongs occasioned by the institution of slavery, that Government is one of the most stable, peaceful and progressive in the world. If we compare with this Jamaica and the other West Indian Islands, where the effort has been always to extend to the negro just so much of the appearance of political rights as will enable the white man always to outvote him, we see that in place of freedom we have corruption; and in place of peace, massacres, and in place of progress, a return to mediæval barbarism. Shall we choose for the South the desolation of Jamaica and the West India Islands? We shall obtain it by by fearing and despoiling the colored race. Do we prefer the prosperity of Brazil? Let us then grant Brazilian rights of political equality. As the negro has fought in the army, let him rise to office in the army if his talents render his promotion desirable in the judgment of his superiors. In respect to juries, there is no such thing as right of trial by jury for the colored race if colored men are excluded from the jury box. The essential virtue of the jury system rests not in any magical quality that pertains to the number twelve, but in the fact that those twelve consist of the "equals" of those whose cases are brought before them—being neither a superior nor inferior class—but men, subject to like sympathies, temptations and passions, and hence, in respect to their feelings and sympathies which have more to do with human conduct than intellect and law—more likely to administer justice with impartiality. It is a mockery therefore to talk of the right of trial by jury, and still summon a jury of another race, men who would scorn to be styled a "jury of the peers" or equals of him whose case they are to try. And in respect to holding office, upon what principle of political justice or expediency should a community be restrained by law from electing a colored man to office, if the majority would prefer to cast their votes for him? Such a law would be no restraint on the colored man, but upon the liberties of the majority of the people.

THE WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

The Common Council will very probably be called upon to pass on the River Tunnel question on Monday evening. It is about time that the question was settled. Nearly two years now have we been talking of tunneling the river, and during the whole of that time the traffic along and over the river has kept increasing, till now it is often a matter of serious delay to get across. The West Division now contains about eighty thousand inhabitants—nearly one-half of the entire population of the city,—and a large proportion of these are in daily communication with the South Division. They want to be able to pass from one to the other unobstructedly, [not] as now, obliged to wait for an hour in order to get over the bridge, losing trains, missing appointments, or making but three quarters of a day on the time card in the work shop instead of the full day, thus gaining the benefit of the eight hour movement with a vengeance. It is not too much to estimate that a year's time of one man is lost daily at the bridges in summer, enough to pay the expense of a tunnel in a single season.

We should think the people have had quite enough of experience to satisfy them, of the "volunteer movement." That little Adams street scheme is no nearer a consummation now than at the first, and the chances are that the subscription so loudly talked about, would never be raised, even if we should wait for it. But there are very many solid reasons why the public should not accept it with the inevitable conditions attached. Independently, however, of all this, it would seem a little undignified in the city to beg for private or corporate aid in a matter of such public necessity. Let us have a tunnel at Washington street immediately, and that without giving away the right to cross the river at any other point in any way we may hereafter think best.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

A writer in the Westminster *Review* remarks with surprise that the Federal Government in the United States has no control whatever over public education, although it is conceded as an axiom among Americans that the stability of our institutions depends upon the education of our people. Many intelligent Americans have long felt the necessity of national laws securing some kind of uniform system of education. The reasons for this are found not only in the necessity that education shall be universal, but that it shall be of the right kind. One of the chief causes of the rebellion, though not an ultimate cause, because itself sprang from slavery, is to be found in the fact that throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States, education was not only universal but of the right kind, while at the South it was very limited and what there was, was of a character to prepare the South for rebellion.

One of the branches which should be taught in all schools is history, and especially the history of our own country. What a vast influence over the American mind has been exercised by the lessons imparted to youth while at school in the history of the American Revolution. How differently that history would have read if taught from a Tory or British point of view.

So in the schools of the South during the next half century the most important branch to be taught will be the history of the second revolution viewed as the completion and fulfilment of the first—to which the first will be as the seed to the oak, or the germ to the matured creation.

How differently the effect upon the future peace and welfare of the country if the millions of Southern youth are all to be taught that the great rebellion was a glorious and patriotic struggle for a sacred right, that of holding property in man, sanctioned by the Bible and by Christian conscience; that the right and truth were temporarily overcome by brute force, and superior numbers, but ultimately in some future struggle the South will succeed in vindicating her dignity and glory by becoming a great and independent empire; that the Northern people are a mass of hypocrites, fanatics, and scoundrels; that their President, Lincoln, was a clown; their Generals, Grant and Sherman were butchers and highwaymen, and that while the North proved that they had physical power to prevent secession, they left it as true as ever that the South had the right to secede.

Is it not pretty clear that the history of the war will be taught in about this form in all Southern schools that may be conducted under State auspices, at least unless the Johnson State governments are re-organized and placed in the hands of other men. And yet it is equally clear that such a system of education would have to be blotted out by the sword? Those ideas, though taught throughout fifteen States will be utterly at war with the true history of the war as taught in our Northern schools. The first requisite to the stability of our Federal Government is that education should be universal. The practical efforts now making by the Northern people to build freedmen's schools at the South, and by the Southern people to destroy them, and the objections arising at the South to the nature of Northern education, and especially to the ideas of liberty, equality, love of the Union, and practical Christianity, which are now taught there for the first time, all show both the necessity for the work, and that the Federal Government shall undertake it, and make it, so far as it deems proper, National and uniform.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

The Reform Bill Inside Parliament—Mr. Gladstone on the United States National Debt—Italy and Germany—Postscript.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON May 5th, 1866.

THE REFORM BILL INSIDE PARLIAMENT.

It is not my intention to occupy the valuable space of the TRIBUNE, nor the time of your readers, with even a synopsis of the lengthy debate in the House of Commons on the "Representation of the People Bill;" for your files of English papers will have given you a full report of a discussion which was not unworthy the palmiest days of Parliamentary history. I design, however, to review the debate which terminated last Saturday morning, so that your readers may obtain a sort of bird's-eye view of the scene in our House of Commons, and form a just impression of the effect produced by the remarks of the principal orators.

Since the first reading of the new Reform Bill, ninety-one members have taken part in the discussion—forty-six in favor of the measure and forty-five against it. The majority of the speeches were, luckily, short; but some gentlemen, as for instance Mr. Bright, occupied two hours, while Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe and Disraeli very nearly reached three hours each. The best speeches were those of Mr. John Stuart Mill, Lord Stanley, Mr. Lowe, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in winding up the debate. Many people would add to this list the analytical and argumentative harangue of Mr. Bright, but judging that gentleman by himself, I do not regard his speech on the second reading as equal to former efforts. There is an explanation for this; and I may add still further, that had the harangue in question been in the usual vein of the member for Birmingham, it might not have produced the effect on the House which the Conservatives complain has resulted from it. Mr. Bright's forte is in attack; and I question much whether any orator of modern times has surpassed him in this characteristic; but on the occasion referred to, it was necessary for him to assume a defensive attitude, and to avoid hurting the sensibilities of any waverers. The whole of his conduct during this Reform debate has been most remarkable for tact and judgment. Whether it be constitutional with him, or that his Quaker training has impregnated him with discretion, (I am inclined to think the latter,) he is, with all his dash and readiness and energy, the most cautious of statesmen, whether in the House of Commons, on the stump, or in the privacy of his own home; but never has he displayed such extreme tact and caution as during this embittered Reform discussion. His control over himself was really wonderful when we consider—as will have been seen by those of your readers who have gone through the debate—that not a single opponent of the bill has failed to attack him personally and, moreover, that he was thoroughly in the confidence of the Government, and, therefore, possessed of information which, without extreme caution, might be drawn from him to the detriment of the ministry. His reply to Messrs. Lowe and Horsman, on the first reading, annihilated the effect of those carefully prepared speeches by a brilliant sequence of witty and sarcastic allusions which are still resounding through the three Kingdoms, and which the *Saturday Review* was compelled to admit, astonished even his oldest admirers; but he never dealt with the merits of the bill itself, simply crushing its assailants and leaving the Government to explain their own measure. Everybody expected a thundering onslaught from him on the second reading; and the House of Commons was packed from floor to ceiling with princes, peers, ambassadors and distinguished strangers when he opened the debate on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, Major General Schofield almost failing to get even standing room, though being *only three minutes after four o'clock*—the time for opening the galleries, and with difficulty obtaining an entrance by the exertions of Mr. Bright himself and the courtesy of Mr. Speaker Denison. Mr. Bright disappointed general expectation; he disappointed the crowd and the Tories especially, by the calmness and quiet argumentativeness of his speech, and he disappointed his friends by being in poor health and uncomfortably hoarse; but his harangue went home to the consciences and judgment of his hearers, and the Government felt convinced that he had brought back many waverers to the Liberal side, and rendered the division almost a foregone conclusion.

Earl Grosvenor, the mover of the amendment, is neither a good speaker nor a man of ability, and were it not for his parentage and prospective wealth there would be literally nothing to distinguish him from thirty odd millions of Englishmen. High social position and intellectual inferiority have made him blindly ambitious, and in order to give himself Parliamentary importance, and, by way of having an easy time of it, he commenced by attacking John Bright. Earl Grosvenor's pretext for acting against his own party was this: Her Majesty's present advisers have thought fit to take counsel with the radical section of the Liberals on the question of reform, instead of applying for advice to the conservative and aristocratic section—the old Whiggery idea, in sooth, and a common ground for alliance between Tories and Whigs alike, who believe in privileged-class government, and fear and hate the people. The matter and manner of his lordship's speech in introducing the amendment were admirable suited to each other, neither doing the other discredit. A Darby "crack" and a brewer's dray-horse would not go well together in harness, and we naturally looked for inanity in matter and awkwardness in manner when Earl Grosvenor got on his hind legs to hunt down such men as John Bright, William Gladstone, and Earl Russell. The seconder of the amendment was a horse of another color, and very different breed intellectually. If Lord Stanley do not possess the fluency and eloquence of his father, Earl Derby, it is almost universally conceded that he has greater ability. His course, hitherto, has been generally liberal, and we have been disposed to regard him as a future Prime Minister, who might, before long, unite the moderate sections of the Tory and Whig parties, and lead the country through a lengthy era of peaceful and solid progress. But his late associations have somewhat damaged his prospects with the popular side, and his action on the Reform Bill has certainly lowered his influence in the House of Commons among those who might, in the future, have ranked with his supporters. Lord Stanley's really able speech in seconding the amendment simply amounted to this, after all: "The Government mistrusts the House of Commons, and is seeking to force it to take a step in the dark. The Redistribution of Seats Bill is more important than a mere extension of the suffrage; and, so far as priority is concerned, if not introduced simultaneously, should have precedence over the other." This was the gravamen of his argument, and his policy, as that of his party, he summed up in the proposition—"the right course would be to bring in a *complete* bill next year;" the Tory way of reading the bill "this day six months" multiplied to a species of infinity. One thing, however, must be said in Lord Stanley's favor. He did not, like the speakers on his side, and the "Liberal" traitors of the Lowe-Horsman Confederacy, vilify the working-classes; and it was, moreover, evident that his heart was not with his argument, but that he was "crowded" into the present action by the trammels of party and the tyranny of his clan.

There was not a single speech on the Tory side after Lord Stanley's, which was above mediocrity, unless we make an exception in favor of the highly perfumed effusion of that romantic political fop, Bulwer Lytton. This novel writer for the aristocracy [illegible] hastily decked love of liberty at bottom, I wish he had more of it in his head and heart, instead [illegible] amongst sinners and sitting with the scornful have educated his conscience into a "Miss [illegible]" namby-pamby Toryism which [illegible] hurt. He assured his hearers that he had no fear of democracy, but "democracy belonged to the youth of nations," and, born in America, "it had required a century and a half of education to make it safe." What a nice youth of a hundred and fifty years, one is inclined to ejaculate; but this is a sample of Tory logic to which our people are getting accustomed *ad nauseam*. We cannot discuss any measure of Reform, or progress, in this country now-a-days, without dragging in the United States. Verily Uncle Sam hath a great deal to answer for.

John Stuart Mill followed Bulwer Lytton in a speech which I have no difficulty in characterizing as the speech of the Reform debate, and it is so regarded by all who heard it, Tories included. For close reasoning, knowledge of cause and effect, subtle analysis, polished wit and kindly humor, Mr. Mill's harangue has not been surpassed in the House of Commons.

I regard this speech as the very best specimen of close reasoning and polished eloquence heard in our Parliament since the days of Burke, and so it appears to be esteemed by others. Mr. Mill's delivery was much better than on previous occasions; for he is becoming accustomed to the tone and atmosphere of the House of Commons, and was proportionately less nervous. One peculiar effect has been remarked in his speeches, namely, the close attention they command from such men as Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Disraeli. Mr. Mill is a deeper, closer and surer thinker than any of them, and is already recognized as the "Master" by the leading minds of the House. The above speech settled that point in his favor, and he seems to have been "setting lessons to his pupils" ever since.

The speeches of Messrs. Lowe and Horsman, on the second reading, were such as might have been expected from the course lately adopted by them. The former, however, surpassed all his previous efforts at vilifying the working classes; and gave two hours and a half of concentrated misrepresentation and venom, which I can promise him will never be forgotten. The only explanation I can discover for Mr. Lowe's present policy is this: he and Gladstone were fellow-collegians at Oxford, Lowe leading the —not "Liberal" merely, but—"Democratic" party in the debating forum, and Gladstone the High Tory. The latter has slowly changed his opinions, under the force of experience and conviction; the former has failed, comparatively speaking, in his ambition for office, and suddenly shifts himself into the would-be rival of his more successful compeer. I regard personal ambition and pique as the principal motives to Mr. Lowe's present conduct; and that, too, is the opinion of others better acquainted with him than myself. Lord Elcho acted as I guessed he would, after his speech at St. Martin's Hall. But how Lord Elcho may act on any question, is not of particular importance, especially at the present juncture. His slippery lordship is a more patent-leather political dabbler, nothing more; although capable of exciting the admiration of young misses in their teens, ladies' maids and emasculates of his own class. He knows perfectly well that an honest extension of the suffrage will swamp such cuphuistic pretenders as he is, and he naturally opposes the bill in self-defence. A very capital, dashing speech in favor of the measure was made by the Irish member, the O'Donoghue. A prime reason of his support was that he believed Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone were honestly bent on reforming the wrongs of Ireland; and as The O'Donoghue is more "rational" than perhaps any other Irishman—if we may judge by the feeling evinced towards by him by his fellow-countrymen—I would ask the attention of your Fenians to the brilliant speech and pointed arguments of the member for Tralee.

Very great things were expected from Mr. Disraeli; but his speech was an admitted failure both in matter and manner, and its extreme length rendered the failure more apparent than if it had been shorter. Both sides of the House showed an evident sense of relief when Mr. Gladstone rose to wind up the debate; and never did our brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer show to greater advantage than on this occasion. The time had advanced well into the small hours of Saturday morning, but no less than 631 representatives of the people sat in rapt attention, and applauded him with an amount of enthusiasm which I have never heard equalled in our House of Commons. It is scarcely necessary for me to give your readers more than the close of what may very properly be termed an ovation of the first water. That finale is a determined vindication of the rights of the people, and assures us that Mr. Gladstone has indissolubly joined himself to the popular side, and made the Tories and aristocracy his unappeasable enemies. The following were his exact words:

[illegible]

The Government carried the majority in the division by the small number of five; and the Tories thought there was a clear case for resignation. Mr. Gladstone then stated that he would place the committee for Monday, and the Tories rushed away to the Carlton Club, where Mr. Disraeli presided at an early morning banquet in honor of the great victory. But the poor fellows counted without their host, for the Government has not resigned, and will not while they have a majority of one; that considerably riles the gentlemen whose nether extremities already felt the warm influence which is said to rise from the Treasury benches.

There are two points which must not be ignored on this question. First, the Government has not yet got out of the wood; it may possibly be defeated in committee, and it is almost certain to be so on the bill for the re-distribution of seats, which will be read for the first time on Monday next. Second, the battle of Reforms is to be fought outside Parliament, and when the Government can no longer act, then it will be the people's turn. And the people are silently wishing that the Government may be defeated, so that they themselves may deal with our delightful aristocracy. Next week will probably decide how soon their wish shall be gratified.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE AMERICAN NATIONAL DEBT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his annual financial statement, known as the "Budget," on Thursday evening last. In the course of his speech, he made the following remarks upon your material liabilities and your capabilities of meeting the obligations without any great degree of burden to the industry of the country.

[illegible]

I would also call attention to the remarks of our Chancellor, in the same speech, on the diminishing coal fields of the United Kingdoms, and the probability of our manufacturing population and capitalists eventually emigrating *en masse* to the United States—but the great length already reached by this letter precludes it.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

My next letter will contain important information, from exclusive and authoritative sources, on the present condition of the war fever on the Continent. I wish now to confine myself to denying certain reports which are running through the French, German and English papers, and which are likely to mislead many in America, the same as they are doing here.

Garibaldi has not left Caprera; and he has not been to Genoa and Florence lately, as openly declared. Moreover, his son Menotti is not at Paris [illegible] of war, and his father has not yet determined what course he will follow in the event of hostilities. Here, however, is an important fact. On the 28th ultimo, King Victor Emanuel sent an aid de camp to Garibaldi at Caprera for the purpose of asking him what position he would accept in the event of war. Garibaldi's answer has not yet reached this country. At the same time two of the principal leaders of the "Left" of the Italian Parliament, Cairoli and Grisolini, left Florence for Caprera. Evidently important events are on the *tapis*, but nothing of a definite character is yet known here further than this:—war is highly probable but by no means certain.

With regard to Austria and Prussia, all now seems to depend upon the individual will of the latter's King. Bismark wishes him to jump. But he is fearful, especially now that he sees the democratic party throughout Germany is united against him, and backing Austria, so as to prevent him getting the predominance over the weaker German States. The Central German Democratic Committee is established in this city, and is strangely well informed upon all that is passing in Berlin and Vienna. A short time ago, Count Bismark drew up a Machiavelian address to the democracy, which was to have been distributed simultaneously throughout the Continent and this country; but no sooner was the address in type, than a proof sheet arrived in this metropolis, and the entire scheme got "blown" before Bismark had made his correction. Somebody was cheated, but I don't think it was the Central Democratic Committee, holding its sittings in London, which body makes no noise whatever, and yet seems to be as well and quickly informed as any Emperor or King in Europe. The comparing notes of such men as Mazzini, Karl Blind, Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Langiewicz, etc., must naturally be productive of some effect, although the results may not yet be seen publicly.

POSTSCRIPT—3 P. M.

The *Morning Post*, a paper very well informed on diplomatic affairs, announces this morning that "active negotiations are on foot with a view to the assemblage of a Congress to determine the vexed questions which are at this moment the cause of so much anxiety and danger to Europe." I informed your readers of this fact ten days ago. His imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, the would-be Jupiter Maximus of the world's affairs, is, of course, the active negotiator of this pretty little project. I don't think Great Britain will tumble into the trap, and I hope the United States will not.

MONEY MARKETS.

There is a panic on 'Change, due to the fears of war, and "no demand for money." Consols are still lower, being quoted to-day at 86¼@86⅜, and 87 for the June account. American securities are flat, like all others. United States 5-20 bonds are "nominally" quoted at 67½@68; Illinois Railroad at 75@77; Erie 47½@48¼. JOHN BULL, JR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Government Detective Mission.

Antecedents of Steedman and Fullerton—Real Object of the Mission.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The Freedmen's Bureau is the most distasteful of the legitimate fruits of the rebellion which the people of the South have been compelled to digest. It is a very thorn in the sides of all the Southern friends of President Johnson, and ever since they recovered, under his partial treatment, from their utter physical and moral prostration upon the collapse of the Confederacy, they have moved heaven and earth to bring about the extinction of that beneficent institution. Their "best friend," in the White House, has done, and is doing, his best to relieve them of this "cruel, grinding imposition." By means of his veto power, he has successfully prevented the continuance of the Bureau beyond the time fixed in the original law, and the enlargement of its authority, called for by the obligations of the Government to the freedmen, and by the intolerance and inhumanity practiced by the rebels toward their former slaves; and not content with this, he is now trying to destroy its usefulness, and prepare the way for its early abolishment, by the most cunning cabal yet contrived by this insidious plotter against the true interests of the country. He has conceived, and put in process of execution, a scheme, the sole object of which is to undermine the conviction of the necessity and efficacy of the Bureau, prevalent in the loyal States, and to produce a feeling of distrust and prejudice toward it, that will eventually result in a passive acquiescence of the public in the contemplated removal, at no distant time, of an institution that is proving so excessively obnoxious to all rebeldom.

I refer, of course, to the special mission of Generals Steedman and Fullerton. It is instituted ostensibly for an examination into the administration of the affairs of the Bureau in the several rebel States, for the purpose of detecting and correcting abuses; but under this plausible mask is concealed its real object, viz: the manufacture by all means, fair and foul, of public opinion against the "hateful interference," under the direction of General Howard, with the traditional right of the Southern chivalry to rob, torture, and murder the colored helots with impunity. The first report of these special envoys, just given to the public, already half discloses the cloven foot, concealed under the cloak of honest intervention for the public good. Nobody expected that so vast and peculiarly constituted a concern as the Freedmen's Bureau would be free from the corruption that prevails, to a greater or less extent, in every branch of the Government. Neither General Howard, nor any one else, interested in the Bureau has ever claimed immaculate virtue for all of the agents of the Bureau. But while the friends of the Bureau are willing to concede that some wrongs have been committed by its subordinates in various localities, they justly claim, on the other hand, that those wrongs sink into utter insignificance when compared with the immeasurable amount of good done under its auspices to the colored race. Who will and can deny this? And did not justice and fairness require that the President's commission of inquiry should enumerate, along with the abuses they discovered, the great and lasting benefits extended to the freed people through the instrumentality of the Bureau? But in this published report they hardly allude to what is praiseworthy in the agency of the Bureau, while they give all possible prominence to the comparatively few instances of dishonesty, selfishness and cruelty discovered in their flying tour of inspection. Fortunately the animus of their performance is too obvious to deceive the intelligent loyal public. Of course they can excuse this partiality upon the ground that the President's instructions required them to inquire mainly into the abuses of the Bureau. But the people of the North will understand that these Presidential detectives are sent out to hunt up *ex parte* evidence against the Bureau, and to kill it off if possible by a succession of unfavorable reports made with an air of impartiality, and will not be influenced by their partisan conclusions.

As usual, the President has made a very happy choice of instruments for this discreditable job. Generals Steedman and Fullerton are just the men for the business. If the stories of the military administration of the former in Georgia, in circulation here all winter, are but half true, he is a fit tool for the purpose, according to a well-known axiom of the detectives code. Like so many of Mr. Johnson's champions, he is but a recent convert to conservatism. Before he was remodeled here in the course of the last few months, through Executive influences, he professed to be one of the strongest haters of rebels; one of the truest and most thoroughgoing friends of the negro, and one of the most zealous advocates of making the South empty the cup of penance to the dregs. Republican Senators and members can affirm how earnest he was in his representations of the prevalence of disloyalty in the South. But since a certain congeniality of temper and habits have made him a boon companion of the President, and since he has ascertained that, as he himself informed some of his friends, he could have anything he wished in the way of an office, he swears as hard by the political gospel of the White House as ever did a Moslem by Mahomet. As to General Fullerton, he is fast proving himself a perfect viper. He was warmed into life, and raised to his present position through the kindness of General Howard. That he should now try to sting and bring discredit upon his benefactor, illustrates his fitness for close fellowship with Andrew Johnson, who, with the instinct of a kindred nature, readily discovered his eager subserviency.

The President's special detectives very shrewdly supplied themselves with the proper means for carrying out the real object of their mission, viz: the manufacturing of public opinion against the Freedmen's Bureau. They took with them a short-hand writer, who is to take down the evidence collected by them and in like simultaneous capacity as correspondent of the New York *Herald*, spread one-sided statements, throwing an unfavorable light upon the Bureau through his paper over the country. This part of their programme has so far been carried out very successfully, the *Herald* having a monopoly of the discoveries of the Commission and raising a hue and cry against the Bureau with its accustomed virulence.

That the operations of these two inquisitors are intended more for political capital than any other purpose, is shown by the fact that their reports are made public before being submitted to General Howard. Were they really interested for the benefit of the freedmen, their object would have been readily accomplished by directing first the latter's attention to the alleged abuses claimed to have been discovered. This has not been done. General Howard received the first intimations of the alleged misconduct of his subordinates through the newspapers, and was obliged to demand explanations of them on the strength of these.

Severe Storm on the Arkansas River.

[From the St. Louis News, May 18.]

There has been a terrific storm along the Arkansas. The river rose ten feet in twelve hours. The Captain of the steamer Ozark, in speaking of the storm says, it was a little grain the wickedest thing he ever undertook to face. His boat was blown out of the channel in the twinkling of an eye, and upon the bank, almost high and dry, and nothing but the high bluff prevented her from destruction. Trees were being felled in every direction, deafening thunder rolled, and blinding lightning flashed, until it almost seemed as if the last day was at hand. Fortunately for the Ozark, the river rose eight or ten feet in the night, and she was enabled to get off without damage. Nothing but the sudden rise saved his boat from sure destruction. The Bishop was in the same storm, and was obliged to come to anchor and make everything fast. The river is little less than bank full, and no damage to the crops, which look splendidly, need be apprehended.

A GOLD BUBBLE PRICKED.

Report of Prof. Geo. I. Chase, of Brown University, on the Vermillion Gold Fields.

Not Gold Enough in the Mines to Pay One-Fourth the Cost of Working Them.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 14, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In requesting you to give publicity to the following interesting report from Prof George I. Chase, of Providence, Rhode Island, of his analysis of a large number of specimens of auriferous ores from the neighborhood of Lake Vermillion, and of the views formed by him of the probable worthless value of that district, for the precious metals, it is proper that I should preface it with a statement how it came to be made.

In consequence of the flattering report from Mr. Eames, our State Geologist, of the discoveries made by him, of gold and silver-bearing quartz at Lake Vermillion, last season, and the general confidence in their value which had begun to be entertained by the public, a large number of gentlemen of Minneapolis and St. Anthony associated themselves together in the month of February last for the purpose of having a scientific exploration made during the present season of the district referred to, by a thoroughly reliable and competent geologist of established reputation from the East, with the ultimate view, if his report should be favorable, of deriving some advantage from it.

Ample funds were secured to meet the expenses of such an exploration and was determined to secure the services of Prof. Chase, for many years the Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Geology at Brown University, and during the last five years extensively engaged, professionally, in the examination of mines in Colorado, Nova Scotia, Canada, Central America, and various parts of the United States, in the analysis of their ores; a gentleman of eminent ability, sound judgment, and of known integrity.

Because of doubts expressed by him, in the correspondence had with him, as to the Lake Vermillion quartz containing gold and silver in paying quantities, and pursuant to his advice that the Association should first procure some of the quartz directly from that locality and have it assayed by some thoroughly reliable chemist, Mr. Thomas B. Walker, an intelligent and reliable person with suitable fitness for the service, was sent to Lake Vermillion to personally obtain good specimens from all of the prominent quartz veins there opened or claimed. He devoted about a month to the service, returning about the first day of April last, with a large number of fairly selected and carefully labeled specimens from about twenty-five different claims and veins at Lake Vermillion, on the north, south, east and west shores and from various islands in it, including specimens from the most noted veins then found taken up.

From this large lot of specimens, eighty-seven pounds, carefully marked and securely packed, were then sent by the Association by express to Prof. Chase for assay, embracing large and fair specimens from the largest veins there, with three sets of specimens from other localities, one being of iron ore. The specimens not sent were from veins of so small a size as to be deemed unworthy of attention. At the same time there was also sent by mail, a full and carefully prepared descriptive list of the specimens, with a description of the veins themselves and the localities where they were situate.

Prof. Chase was instructed to give to these specimens a thorough and exhaustive analysis, regardless of the time it required, and of the expense of it to us, until he had become entirely satisfied as to their value and to report the result, with his general views, based on the information accessible to him, of the value of the Vermillion District for the mining of gold and silver, with his opinion as to the expediency of proceeding with the proposed exploration.

The accompanying satisfactory and instructive report was received from him on the 9th inst., and it being deemed to contain matter which will be of much interest, and may be of great value to the public, the Association has directed me, as its President, to cause it to be printed.

The report is given entire, except the names of the claimants of the veins, which it was concluded to omit.

Entire confidence may be placed in the integrity of the specimens obtained and in the investigation made. H. B. HANCOCK.

REPORT OF PROF. CHASE.

H. B. Hancock, President:

DEAR SIR: The box of auriferous ores from the neighborhood of lake Vermillion, forwarded by you [illegible]

[illegible]

A. From the surface of a vein, on the east of Minnesota Point, on the west side of Lake Vermillion, and B, from the same vein, twenty inches below the surface. [illegible]

[illegible]

As already intimated, I took for these assays, the most promising portions of each package. On assaying the remaining contents of the five best samples, I found the yield in every case lower. [illegible]

The richest, that marked C. E., is only from ten to sixteen inches in width. It will cost as much to mine the vein as it would to mine one four times as wide, while the yield of ore will be only one quarter as great. [illegible]

[illegible]

But can specimens, it may be asked, taken from only two or three points of a vein, be properly considered as representing that vein? I answer they cannot. In true gold-bearing districts a vein may be in one part rich, while in another, it affords only a trace of the precious metal. [illegible]

If these veins are really auriferous, and rich enough for profitable working, it is certainly remarkable that out of the twenty specimens taken from them, not one should be found to contain gold in sufficient quantity to pay one-fourth the cost of extracting it. [illegible]

In the similar veins of Lower Canada, which have attracted some attention during the last two years, specimens of ore are occasionally met with which yield, as high as a hundred dollars to the ton, while the great mass of the quartz so far as it has been examined, show little more than a trace of gold. No intelligent and well informed capitalist would at the present time, think of making an investment in these veins.

But may not the veins of the gold bearing district of Minnesota increase in richness as they are followed downwards? May they not at the depth of one or two hundred feet become workable? [illegible]

The distinction in veins here referred to is so important that I will endeavor to illustrate it by a diagram.

[Here follows a diagram in the Professor's report [illegible]—EDS.]

[illegible]

[Here follows a second diagram [illegible]—EDS.]

[illegible]

With these impressions concerning the [illegible] district of Minnesota I cannot advise your company to incur further expense in its exploration. I do not think there is one chance in ten that you would see their money returned in any way [illegible] I should be very sorry to see the farmers and merchants of your noble State become infatuated with a regular madness. Its legitimate productions are too valuable and too important to the country.

GEO. I. CHASE.

FROM CARLINVILLE.

The Oil Well—How it was Discovered—Interesting Process of Boring—Plenty of Gas but no Oil yet.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CARLINVILLE, May 17.

Perhaps your readers would be glad to hear of the oil boring in this place. One year ago last April a gentleman by the name of Eder, a German, employed a man to dig a well for him. The man sunk the well about thirty feet, and then with a common auger began to bore through the clay for water. After boring about seventeen feet, he heard a rumbling, and taking up his auger he lighted a match and either purposely or by accident touched it to the gas which was escaping. Immediately the flames shot up about him and enveloped his person. He however had presence of mind enough to put his foot over the orifice and stop the progress of the fire, and in this situation was found and rescued from the well, though not without a severe burning.

This accident gave the idea to some gentlemen in St. Louis that there must be oil in this vicinity. A company was therefore formed in St. Louis by the name of the Germania Oil Company. Stock was taken, the land purchased, and operations began. Alexander Phillippi, a gentlemanly, intelligent German, was appointed Superintendent.

In the month of August last the site for operations was selected and the engine was brought on to the ground. On September 1, 1865, the first blow was struck and the pipe began to descend through the solid clay. The method of driving was similar to that of driving piles, except that the weight was made of wood bound with iron. Its weight was 1,400 pounds. It was lifted over a pulley by the engine and dropped. The engine was about 12 horse power. With these conveniences, however, it was very difficult to penetrate the clay. At one time they worked four hours and only drove the pipe 17 inches. It was difficult to find a man hard enough. Fourteen of the wooden weights were used up in the process.

At length, after drilling 105 feet, on the 17th November, the company struck a sound rock, and soon after reached the shale or, as Mr. Phillippi called it, the soap stone. This continued 81 feet, until they came to black slate.

At the depth of 247 feet a thin layer of sandstone was discovered, and soon after salt water made its appearance. Then came black slate again, until, at the depth of 273 feet, grey slate was discovered.

At 342 feet soapstone or shale again appeared, and at the depth of 400 feet another layer of sandstone. In this sandstone the drill was lost, by reason of the breaking of the rope, and the men have been at work three weeks to recover it. The indications of oil have increased through the whole time.

Gas began to flow out at a depth of 89 feet, and has increased every foot since. The water is continually boiling with it, and is at one time within six feet of the surface, and again sinks away to twenty feet. The gas which escapes, if set fire to, shoots up in a column six feet high, and is constantly escaping. The company has spent about $7,000 already, but intend prosecuting the enterprise until something decisive shall appear. Upon the whole, we see no reason, judging from the general formation of the rocks, and the nature of the material already discovered, why oil should not be discovered here as well as in Kentucky.

The works are within three miles of Carlinville, on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Gentlemen visiting the works will find every needed attention from the Superintendent, and may do well to look at it.

P. D. S.

WISCONSIN NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Important Action of the Board of Normal School Regents—Location of the Schools.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 19th inst.]

The Board of Normal School Regents of the State of Wisconsin closed their session in this city, on Thursday evening, at midnight. The location of the Normal Schools for the several Congressional Districts is as follows:

1st District, at Whitewater, Walworth County.
2d District, at Stoughton, Dane County.
3d District, at Platteville, Grant County.
4th District, at Sheboygan, Sheboygan County.
5th District, Oshkosh, Winnebago County.

That for the sixth district has not been located, nor will those named for the second and fourth districts be erected until, in the discretion of the board, the wants of the public and the condition of the fund warrant it. It was deemed best, however, to locate the schools now, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Board, and in accordance with the conditions imposed upon them—one of which is that no expense exceeding $10,000 shall be taken from the state fund for the erection of any one building.

For the school in the 4th district, Fond du Lac made a strong competitor, and made a handsome offer. This was equalled or excelled, however, by that of Sheboygan, which agrees to furnish a lot of 10 acres on 6th street, to be selected by the Board, and to erect buildings worth $35,000, under such supervision as the Board may furnish. The Board were further influenced, in locating the school at Sheboygan, by a desire to interest the German element of our population in our system of public education, and to induce the young men and women of that nation to learn the value of public schools and of modern American modes of teaching. Sheboygan, being in the heart of a county whose people are largely German, it is well adapted for this end.

The proceedings of the Board have been very harmonious, and much work has been done. Unless a special meeting is called, no meeting will take place until the annual, at Madison, Sept. 4th. Measures will be taken before long for the erection of school buildings at Whitewater and Oshkosh, these towns having put up the required securities, and deeds having been obtained of the real estate granted. It is thought not unlikely that a corps of teachers may be secured during the summer, and a single school at Platteville, where a building already exists, put into operation.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MEETING.

The Directors of the Port Huron, Lake Michigan & Chicago Railroad Company in Session at St. Joseph—Aspect of the Great Enterprise.

[From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican, 18th inst.]

A full meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk Railroad Company was held at the village of St. Joseph, on the 8th instant. There were also present at the meeting the Secretary, Hon. W. L. Bancroft, and three of the Board of Directors, including W. H. Chapman, Esq., of this city, of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering upon what terms a consolidation of the two companies might be effected. Terms were agreed upon and submitted by the Directors of the first named company, which were acquiesced in by those present and representing the latter named company, and will probably be adopted by the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company when properly submitted at a meeting called for that purpose. The name agreed upon for the new organization, by the terms of consolidation, is the Port Huron, St. Joseph and Chicago Railroad Company. By the terms of consolidation, the assets of the two companies, estimated at $1,567,000, are to form a common joint fund for the new organization, and the stockholders in both old corporations are to receive the same amount of stock in the new organization as now held by them in the respective old corporations. The board of directors of the new company will consist of seven members for the entire line, three of whom are to be selected from each of the old organizations and the six thus chosen are to make choice of the seventh. If these articles of agreement for a consolidation are ratified by the stockholders of each of the companies proposing to consolidate, then a meeting of the stockholders of the new organization will be held in this city at an early day after such ratification for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and the transaction of other business.

A general good feeling was manifest among all those present at the meeting in St. Joseph, and a determination expressed to carry the work of constructing this important line of railroad along as rapidly as possible. During the interim of several weeks which must occur before the ratification of the terms of consolidation agreed upon at St. Joseph, work upon the lines east and west of this city will be vigorously prosecuted by the companies at present in existence.

The Pardon of Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans.

[From the N. O. Picayune, May 11.]

Mayor John T. Monroe and Col. J. O. Nixon arrived home last evening by the Jackson Railroad. Both gentlemen look very much improved in health by their Northern jaunt, and speak in the highest terms of the courtesies extended to them, both at Washington City and the various cities at which they sojourned on their way back.

While in Washington, Mayor Monroe had several interviews with President Johnson, and obtained from him a special pardon, affixed to which is the President's own signature, which in most cases is only stamped upon pardons issued by the Chief Executive.

Mayor Monroe, who was received very kindly by Mr. Johnson, upon asking for his pardon, remarked to the President that he had supposed he was already pardoned under the proclamation of President Lincoln. Mr. Johnson replied that to all intents and purposes he was included in that proclamation, but that for the sake of satisfying all parties, and to place the Mayor beyond the probability of any future annoyance, he thought it best to grant him a special pardon.

The following is a copy of Mr. Monroe's pardon:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom these presents may come greeting:

WHEREAS, JOHN T. MONROE, of New Orleans, La., by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy fines and penalties;

AND WHEREAS, the circumstances of his case render him a proper subject for Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons thereunto moving, do grant to the said John T. Monroe a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows:

1. This pardon to be of no effect until the said John T. Monroe shall take the oath prescribed in [illegible]

2. To be void and of no effect if the said John T. Monroe shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

3. That the said John T. Monroe first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings instituted or pending against his person or property, before the date of the acceptance of this warrant.

4. That the said John T. Monroe shall not, by virtue of this warrant, claim any property, or the proceeds of any property that has been sold by the order, judgment or decree of a court under the confiscation laws of the United States.

5. That the said John T. Monroe shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D., 1866, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY LAW.

New York Visitors on a Spree "Over in New Jersey"—Fifty Thousand People Cross the Ferries—They are Caught in a Storm—Scenes and Incidents, etc.

[From the N. Y. News of Monday.]

Over fifty thousand people from this city crossed the ferries to Jersey yesterday. Elysian Fields, Weehawken, Guttenberg, Bull's Ferry, Pleasant Valley, Fort Lee, Hudson City, Union Hill, and other places of resort, were thronged with visitors. The ferry-boats from Barclay, Desbrosses and Christopher streets were crowded from one to four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Hudson City, Five Corners, Union Hill and Weehawken cars at Hoboken were full before the horses could be reversed. At the Barclay street ferry the passengers were prevented from thronging upon the bridge by a temporary fence erected for the purpose, and no persons were allowed out of the enclosure until the boat was made fast. This humane act on the part of the directors of the ferry company deserves mention, as the immense weight of human beings would otherwise have crowded upon the bridge to such an extent as to endanger the lives of all upon it, if an accident had occurred by the breaking of the chains which uphold it. Arriving at Hoboken, the living tide flowed in every direction. Scores crowded into the hotel and lager beer saloons on each side of the ferries, as if it were impossible for them to proceed further without taking a drink; and scarcely had the visitor touched the soil of New Jersey when he heard the jingling of glasses and the uproarious shouts and laughter of the revellers. Yesterday and the Sunday previous the drunken community of New York were on a grand spree "over in New Jersey."

The excise law prohibited them from drinking and getting drunk in New York State, on a Sunday, and so they went to New Jersey for that purpose. Thousands, no doubt, went to see them, and thousands more went for their own amusement and recreation. Turn where you would, the eye fell upon lager beer saloons and shanties, oyster stands, nut and candy stalls, blind beggars, disabled soldiers, swings, blowing machines, galvanic batteries, and drunk and sober people. Drink was the mighty power that brought the visitors there, and drink was the mainspring that supplied the other attendances "over in New Jersey."

A few persons were intoxicated early in the afternoon, and rolled around and jostled those who did not get drunk until late in the evening, much to the latter's disgust. A few young bloods, with more money than brains, spent the former and addled the latter by driving around in wagons and carriages, stopping at every barroom and grogshop. A private French soldier, of the Third Hussars, named Nicholas Mouth, in full uniform, and bearing on his left breast a medal of Napoleon III., was mobbed in Elysian Fields about three o'clock in the afternoon, by a crowd of over one hundred men and boys, who amused themselves by throwing dirt, sticks and small stones at the poor fellow, as he walked before them. Feeling the insult acutely, the soldier would turn round to the crowd and protest in French against such treatment. This (gibberish to them) added fuel to the flames, shouts and laughter following every sentence of the poor Frenchman, so that when his back was again turned, the shower of dirt, sticks and stones was redoubled, until the soldier lost his temper, and, with a small switch cane which he carried in his hand, slashed right and left, as if he was fighting the enemy with his sword on the battle-field. This prompt action scattered those in front in a hurry, but only increased the amusement of the others behind, and the Frenchman was only saved from further insult by ascending the steps of the Colonnade Hotel, through a row of policemen, who were silent spectators of the whole affair. And this occurred "over in New Jersey."

There was also considerable quarrelling and fighting among those who enjoy such amusement. Several received a knock-down blow, which was better than an argument, as in most cases it settled the question. In others it would not remain settled, and a fight was the result. Sometimes the policemen interfered, but more times they did not, as just the instant a fight broke out some imaginary riot was seen in the mind's eye of the intelligent official, and as the latter required his presence far more than the former, he made hasty strides in that direction. What is the most remarkable feature in the case is, that the imaginary riot lay in an opposite direction to the actual riot. And this, too, occurred "over in New Jersey."

About half past four o'clock the sun was shining as brightly as at any time previous during the day; the wind, however, was beginning to wave the tops of the trees in the Elysian Fields and scatter the dust along the road which led from the ferry to that sylvan retreat. The wind increased, the boughs swayed, the dust rose in a blinding shower, but the sun still shone, and there was no sign of rain. The human tide from New York continued flowing toward the Jersey shore. Arrived there it was soon covered with dust, the gentlemen having the appearance of being clothed in the color now so fashionable among the male sex, and the ladies looked decidedly tanned. At length the warning came. The sun was hidden, and black clouds obscured the horizon. All seemed the work of a moment. A storm threatened, and the human tide began to flow towards New York. Faster and faster the tide rolled, the threatening elements hurrying it on, when suddenly the wind blew a hurricane, afternoon changed to night, and the rain and hail poured down in torrents. Fifty thousand people were caught in a storm; for all, or nearly all, were hurrying to the ferry as one man, and the rain continued to pour, the hail to rattle, the wind to blow, the lightning to flash and the thunder to roll. And now see fifty thousand persons rushing in every direction. No longer are grog shops thought of except for shelter. No longer are lager beer saloons thought of except as places of refuge from the storm; for never were such crowds in them before, crowds so dense that liquor could not flow, and even lager beer had lost its virtue "over in New Jersey."

The human tide rushed on, for only a few hundred of the fifty thousand were able to obtain the shelter of the grog shops. Thousands stood under trees which swayed and surged before the mighty wind gusts that shook them like reeds. Thousands hid under rocks or crouched by the sides of houses, and still thousands hurried on through the driving rain and pelting hail. The wind had exhausted its fury, and moaned like a troubled spirit. For over an hour did the storm rage. Thousands had arrived at the ferry, but the boats could only take five or six hundred at each trip. Ferry houses, the hotels, the lager beer saloons, all were jammed full of human beings, and still the tide rolled on. Crowd added to crowd, until at one time, there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand people inside and immediately outside the ferry enclosure. At length, almost as suddenly as the storm burst, it ceased, light returned, and the sun shone for an instant and then disappeared. It was the parting smile "over in New Jersey."

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Important Announcement to Contractors—The Pay Bureau Transferred to Omaha from St. Louis.

[From the Omaha Republican, 15th.]

We call attention to the advertisement in our columns to-day, of the Chief Q. M. of the Department of the Platte to contractors and parties who hold claims against the Government for supplies furnished within that department that the payments will be made in this city, instead of in St. Louis as heretofore.

The Department of the Platte has been recently organized, as our readers are aware, with its headquarters at Omaha. The Department comprises the States of Minnesota and Iowa, that portion of Nebraska north of the North Platte, the Territories of Dakota, Idaho, and Montana. The necessity for the organization of this new Department becoming apparent to the military authorities, it was at once done; and the manifest commercial and business importance of Omaha made it equally clear to them that this was the proper point at which to establish the headquarters of the Department, in preference to any of the prominent points in Iowa, Minnesota, or any of the others [illegible]. This selection speaks well for the good judgement of the authorities in the premises, and is another evidence of the superiority of Omaha over all points in commercial business and military importance. The Department of the Platte is commanded by Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke; Surgeon D. S. Magruder, U. S. A. Medical Director; Brevet Brig. General Wm N. Myers, Chief Quartermaster; W. H. Megquier, Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's department.

The National Gallery of Fallen Heroes.

[From the Boston Traveller, 15th inst.]

The following is the list of gentlemen who have consented to act as a general committee to receive, in the name of the people of the United States, the paintings and other contributions purchased by Count L. B. Schwabe, of Germany, and designed for the "National Gallery of Fallen Heroes," which is to be opened in Boston: Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Hannibal Hamlin, Admiral Stringham, David Sears, Esq; Samuel Hooper, J. G. Palfrey, C. Mason, Amos A. Lawrence, Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge; President Hopkins, of Williamstown; President Stearns, of Amherst College; General McClellan, General Meade, Josiah Quincy, Peter C. Brooks, of Boston; Professor Longfellow, President Hill, of Cambridge; Admiral Farragut, Admiral Dahlgren, Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; President Woolsey, Yale College; President Sears, Brown University; Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; General De Peyster, Tivoli, N. Y.; Jacob Ten Eyck, Albany; ex-Governor Seymour, Moses Taylor, John J. Astor, Moses H. Grinnell, Peter Cooper, George Bancroft, of New York. Several meetings have been held to further this well-intentioned project. Over $125,000 have already been expended by the Count, and a great number of valuable portraits collected. All arrangements in regard to portraits have to be made with Mr. Schwabe, the same to be ordered and designed by him, which is found necessary to procure proper pieces of art, and no portrait can enter unless a place is assigned by Mr. Schwabe. The paintings are not on exhibition yet; when opened this summer, they will be forever free to the public.

Business and Health at New Orleans.

[Correspondence Boston Advertiser, May 12.]

Under the influence of the early and stringent quarantine direct and indirect commerce is waning and dying out week by week among us, until I fear to find in July little or no business doing. [illegible]

HOW TEA IS MADE.

Singular Revelations—Exotic Noxious—A Chinese Tea Secret as Fully Laid Bare in New York.

[From the New York Times, May 14.]

[illegible]

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Surveys—Crossing the Range—The Stage Lines.

[From the Denver News, 8th.]

From gentlemen just through from the East we learn that the surveyors and engineers of the several branches of the Union Pacific Railroad are busily at work upon preliminary lines preparatory to location. In advance of where it has already been made, Col. Evans, chief engineer of the Omaha branch, is this side of Laramie seeking for a practicable route from the Platte valley to the Republican. [illegible]

Both companies will, the coming summer, make thorough and complete surveys of our mountain passes. Col. Evans of the northern line, will be here in a month or six weeks from this time for that purpose, and Colonel Wickes, of the southern line, will probably be upon the ground at an early date.

In the meantime, the Holladay Overland Stage Company are re-organizing their lines. On the 15th inst., the Platte line will be hauled off from Atchison and will thereafter run from the railroad terminus west of Omaha. The first coach on the Smoky Hill line left the river last Saturday with sixteen passengers. For the present they will run tri-weekly, but as soon as the line is thoroughly stocked and prepared for business, daily coaches will be put on with a schedule time of five days from Denver to St. Louis. The first coach will probably be nine or ten days coming through, but less than a month will see them running on schedule time. Certainly the "good time coming" is almost here.

P. S.—Since writing the above the first coach has arrived over the Smoky Hill route in five and a half days from Atchison.

President Lincoln and the Female Office Broker.

A correspondent tells the following new anecdote:

A good, and what is better, an unpublished and authentic story about Mr. Lincoln, came to me the other day from a "reliable" friend, which may as well be set up on your types now as at any other time. Conversing with Hon. James A. Briggs, formerly State Agent of Ohio in New York, one day at the White House, the late President said in reference to the rush of office-seekers and their ingenious devices to secure his attention:

"Why, Briggs, I believe there is even a system of female brokerage in offices here in Washington, for I am constantly beset by women of all sorts, high and low, pretty and ugly, modest and the other sort. Here, yesterday, a very handsome young woman called; she would not take a denial, was admitted, and went straight to work soliciting a certain office for somebody supposed to be her husband. She plead his cause dexterously, eloquently, and at times was almost successful by her importune entreaties. By degrees she came closer and closer to me, as I sat in my chair, until really her face came so near my own that I thought she wanted me to kiss her. When my indignation came to my relief, and, drawing myself back and straightening myself up, I gave her the proper sort of a look and said: 'Mrs. ——, you are very pretty, and it's very tempting, but I won't.'"

If that isn't as good a Lincoln reminiscence as any of Carpenter's, I am much mistaken, and those who knew and loved old Abe, can easily fill in all the gaps in its telling with those peculiar tones and gestures which his friends so well remember. When I heard the story told, I could not help remarking, "I don't believe James Buchanan would have withstood that temptation so well." Do you, Mr. Editor? And it is only humane to hope that Mr. Lincoln's successor is not compelled to undergo the torture of such temptations.

Burning of an Oil Refinery—Singular Freaks of Fire.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 15th inst.]

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, the Champion Oil Refinery, situated in Collins Township, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about four miles from the city, was partially destroyed by fire. The works are near the bank of the Allegheny river, and directly opposite Sharpsburg. [illegible]

Pirates Pardoned.

[From the N. O. Times, May 11.]

Some two years ago, our readers remember, a number of Confederates seized the steamer Salvador [illegible] but failing in with the United States vessel Lancaster, were made prisoners, taken to San Francisco and arraigned before a military commission. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19.

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY LAW.

[From the N. Y. News of Monday.]

The excise law prohibited them from drinking and getting drunk in New York State, on Sunday, and so they went to New Jersey ... "over in New Jersey."

HOW TEA IS MADE.

[From the New York Times, May 14.]

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Attorney Bliss read a report from Dr. ... Sanitary Inspector for the ... district, to whom had been submitted two ... of the Board complaining of the alleged manufacture of a spurious article of ... tea ...

—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from St. Petersburgh, says ...

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Surveys—Crossing the Range—The Stage Lines.

[From the Denver News, 8th.]

From gentlemen just through from the East we learn that the surveyors and engineers of the several branches of the Union Pacific Railroad are busily at work upon preliminary lines preparatory to location, in advance of where it has already been made. ...

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P. S.—Since writing the above the first coach has arrived over the Smoky Hill route in five and a half days from Atchison.

The Military Peace Establishment—Senator Wilson's Bill.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

President Lincoln and the Female Office Broker.

A correspondent tells the following new anecdote:

A good, and what is better, an unpublished and authentic story about Mr. Lincoln, came to me the other day from a "reliable" friend, ...

Burning of an Oil Refinery—Singular Freaks of Fire.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 18th inst.]

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Important Announcement to Contractors—The Pay Bureau Transferred to Omaha from St. Louis.

[From the Omaha Republican, 15th.]

We call attention to the advertisement in our columns to-day, of the Chief Q. M. of the Department of the Platte to contractors and those who hold claims against the Government for supplies furnished within that department; that the payments will be made in this city, instead of in St. Louis as heretofore. The Department of the Platte has been recently organized, as our readers are aware, with its headquarters at Omaha. ...

The National Gallery of Fallen Heroes.

[From the Boston Traveller, 15th inst.]

Strike at Louisville.

[From the Louisville Journal, 15th inst.]

We understand that the strike was premature—that it was set to take place about noon yesterday, but that some of the drivers getting drunk after receiving their pay on Saturday, struck at once, which caused many of the drivers not to join them. The strikers numbered about twenty-five. It appears that drivers on the cars are now being paid $1.75 per day, which is $12.25 per week, and that they wanted an increase of twenty-five cents per day, or $1.75 per week.

Pirates Pardoned.

[From the N. O. Times, May 11.]

Some two years ago, our readers may remember, a number of Confederates took the steamer Salvador and cruised in Panama Bay, but falling in with the United States war vessel Lancaster, were made prisoners, taken to San Francisco and arraigned before a military commission. The trial of the "Salvador pirates," as they were termed, created no little excitement, but the captives were finally sentenced to death. This finding of the commission was afterwards changed to imprisonment for life, but subsequently two of the number, Messrs. W. L. Black and E. A. Swain, of New Orleans, were pardoned. They did not forget their comrades, however, but visited Washington and succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of Senator Conness, of California, in the cause of the unfortunate men. Through the exertions of Mr. Conness the remaining officers of the Salvador have now been pardoned by President Johnson, and permitted to go wherever they desire. Their names are T. L. Hogg, (captain of the vessel,) J. S. Hiddle, T. J. Greeley, R. L. Lyon and Joseph Higgins. The seven persons mentioned are all who were sentenced to be executed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19, 1866.

The warm weather to-day had an unfavorable effect on business—the oppressive heat having induced merchants to neglect or delay outside movements. Business during the week, however, has been quite active, particularly in the produce and mercantile branches of trade, and shipments have been unusually brisk.

The following table shows the Clearings and Balances at the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
May 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Money market is moderately active, but the supply of currency is still good, and discounts are easy at 10 per cent per annum for good paper. ...

Gold opened in New York to-day at 130¼, and remained steady at that quotation nearly all day—only once falling to 130, and immediately advancing to 130¼, at which price it closed. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brother, gold brokers:

Government Bonds were steady to-day. ... We quote:

Local Bonds were dull and nominal. We quote:

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19, 1866.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The general markets to-day were dull and unsettled. The Provision market was almost wholly neglected. Mess Pork was dull and nominal ...

The Flour market was again dull in view of the unfavorable advices from New York, ...

LATER.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19.

Lake Freights at Detroit.

Sales of Vessels at Detroit.

Philadelphia Provision Market—May 17.

Seeds in Philadelphia—May 17.

Philadelphia Flour Market—May 17.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19, 1866.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 19.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Saturday Evening, May 19.

CATTLE.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS—...

The Crops in the Northwest.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railway.)

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

LETTRES FRANCAISES, &c.

Partnership.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing ... under the firm name of

FORBES & WARD,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. ...

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Miscellaneous.

GOLD PRICES.—I am selling ...

MILLINERY.

CHOLERA.—Every family should ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ...

82 Park Row, New York City.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS And Circled Heading.

MAGILL & LATHAM.

Pure Sweet Cider.

COOK COUNTY SCRIP.

THE FIRM OF THOS. NASH ...

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow

Office No. 172 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.

Dr. Berroughs.

Your Destiny

Spermatorrhea.

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Specific Pills.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Female Specific.

Private Matters.

Business Cards.

STORAGE TO RENT.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE KNIVES AND SICKLES.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

C. W. DURANT, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

TAX NOTICE.—To whom it may concern.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE ...

Reed's Patent Step Ladder.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1866.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

SLEEPING CARS.

Notable Excursion in Pullman's Railway Palaces.

From Chicago to Aurora—Four Hundred Excursionists in the Finest Train of Cars in the World—Speeches and Resolutions—A Delightful Ride.

[illegible]

THE CARS.

[illegible]

THE EXCURSION—SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

[illegible]

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Miscreant Foiled in an Attempt to Induce a Lady by means of a Bogus Marriage.

[illegible]

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Trustee Meeting—The Corner Stone to be laid June 13th—The Address by Gov. Oglesby.

The Trustees of the Douglas Monument Association held an adjourned meeting at the Sherman House, for the 11th instant, Hon. John B. Turner in the chair. After filling several existing vacancies by the election of Messrs. Walter B. Scates, S. M. Nickerson and L. W. Volk, as Trustees, the Association proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President—Walter B. Scates.
First Vice President—John B. Turner.
Second Vice President—John M. Douglas.
Treasurer—David A. Gage.
Secretary—Leonard W. Volk.
Executive Committee—W. B. Scates, President; J. B. Turner, First Vice President; [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The following religious services will be held to-day. Seats are free, and strangers are cordially invited.

Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, Rev. J. W. Larimore, pastor. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Fail Not to Read the Advertisement headed "Very Important to the Public" on our first page this morning.

Dr. Clement, Surgeon Chiropodist, [illegible]

Salesman wanted by J. H. Jones, 125 Dearborn street, Room 17.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College [illegible]

For the Best Stock of Looking Glasses and Fruit Jars go to N. F. Merrill's Lamp and Glassware Store, 71 and 73 Randolph.

Household Blessings—Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Water Filters and Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Bathing Apparatus, Fluting and Quilting Scissors, Laundry Utensils, Carpet Sweepers, Wire Dish Covers, Door and Table Mats, at Dalton & Co.'s, 71 Lake street.

The Number of Gold Watches in Chicago—[illegible]

Opening night of the $100,000 Gift Exhibition. [illegible]

Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st.

Prof. O. L. Barler, an eminent phonographic teacher, [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
PALMER'S BLOCK,
44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LADIES' CLOAKS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, May 22, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GREAT SALE OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS, AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

OIL PAINTINGS & ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street.
150 Oil Paintings and Engravings.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Stock of a Merchant Tailor AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

150 RESIDENCE LOTS in McPherson's & Allerton's Addition to Chicago. Opposite the Hough House and New Cattle Yards, AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, May 25, at 10 o'clock, on the premises.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. ELEGANT Furniture, Mirrors, &c, &c, AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING, 4,500 pairs Men's Socks, &c. AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. 100 CRATES OF CROCKERY AND 150 Boxes of Mirrors, BY CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

PASTURE.
[illegible]

SOUTH SIDE STORAGE
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

DR. LIGHTHILL IN CHICAGO.

DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL,

Of 34 St. Mark's Place, New York. And 29 Boylston Street, Boston.

HAS ARRIVED

And taken Rooms Nos. 3 and 4 at the

SHERMAN HOUSE,

Where he can be consulted

ON

CATARRH,

DEAFNESS!!

Discharges from the Ear,

Impaired Sight,

Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints,

ASTHMA,

And all the various diseases incident to the

Eye, Ear, Throat & Lungs.

CURE OF CATARRH.

Letter from Mrs. Thos. J. Higgins, of this City.

DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear sir: A year ago, while on a visit to Boston, I placed myself under your care for the treatment of Catarrh, with which I then suffered very much. Although I saw you but once, yet by using your Remedies and following your advice for three months, I was completely cured of this loathsome and dangerous difficulty, and have remained well ever since. I take great pleasure in recommending your invaluable services to all similarly affected.

Very Respectfully,
MRS. THOS. J. HIGGINS,
No. 213 West Washington street.

Chicago, May 12th, 1866.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

By A. P. Lighthill, M. D.

Catarrh in its first stages is an inflammation of the lining of the nose. It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat, and stiffness in the nostrils, which are closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membranes from inflammation; soon a thin, watery substance commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then, the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent of a greenish yellow, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief; thus impairing, and in many cases destroying the voice; the senses of taste and smell become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost; a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head as soon as the other sinuses become affected. If the inflammation extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear, disagreeable noises in the head and ear will make their appearance, the hearing become more or less impaired, and in many cases entirely destroyed. If it extends down the throat it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and oftentimes consumption.

Symptoms of Diseases of the Ear.

By A. P. Lighthill, M. D.

In spite of all precautions, the Ear will at times become affected; but even then deafness can in many cases be prevented, if suitable treatment is instituted in the primary stages of the disease. It will be remembered that the diseases most destructive to hearing commence very insidiously, without pain, noises, or any symptoms calculated to alarm the patient, and that hearing becomes impaired so gradually that no disease is suspected until the inability to hear common conversation establishes the fact of deafness.

It is most important, therefore, to be able to detect the slightest defect in hearing, and I would advise the following method for that purpose:

Method of Detecting Incipient Deafness.

As soon as the least difficulty is experienced in hearing a whisper, or conversation carried on in a low tone, or when children have to be called or addressed several times before they pay any attention, the state of hearing should be tested in the following manner: Let some one hold an ordinarily loud ticking watch six feet from the Ears, and if the ticking cannot readily be heard at that distance, it may be taken for granted there is something wrong about the Ear which requires looking after, that does not admit of delay. This procedure will at once enlighten the mind of the adult as to the state of his hearing, and will, we trust, be the means of saving children undeserved rebuke or punishment, as well as afford parents an opportunity to have the difficulty attended to in time.

Ear-Ache.

Whether dull or violent, darting or throbbing, is at all ways an evidence of a diseased condition of the Ear, and calls for a careful examination and suitable treatment. To avert danger to hearing, the causes which produce the pain must be removed, and this cannot be done by anodynes so frequently instituted, merely to quiet the pain.

Noises.

Noises in the Ears, of whatever nature, whether resembling the roar of the ocean, the hissing of steam, the singing of bells, or other sounds, are a sure indication of some abnormal condition, and their warning voice of impending danger to the hearing should be faithfully and quickly obeyed.

Discharge from the Ear.

A slight discharge from the Ears will sometimes be noticed without any marked symptom of disease having preceded it. Whenever this is the case, no time should be lost to have the Ears examined and the causes from which it emanated removed. The discharge, when appearing under such circumstances, proceeds from some mild form of inflammation of the Auditory Canal, which can easily be removed if remedies are applied in time, but which, if allowed to go on, might produce the most serious effects.

Warning Against Procrastination.

As the spark which causes a conflagration destructive enough to lay a whole city in ashes, can be extinguished by the pressure of a finger, and the mighty avalanche, which crushes everything in its course and buries whole villages under its ponderous masses of snow, could be arrested at its starting point by the intervention of a single hand, so the inflammation which causes an incurable deafness can most generally be removed, if but a few weeks' treatment, and all danger to hearing, if attended to in time. No delay, therefore, should be allowed to occur in procuring medical assistance as soon as the slightest morbid condition of the Ear becomes manifest.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Reduction of Prices of Admission.

LAST WEEK of the engagement of Mr. JAS. E. MURDOCH.

[illegible]

SAME GREAT ATTRACTIONS

That have delighted LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES during the past week at the following Greatly Reduced Scale of Prices.

[illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA Will be charged for seats secured in advance.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. BENEFIT OF Mrs. THOS. BARRY.

[illegible]

A HOPELESS PASSION, AND PAUL PRY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS........MANAGERS.

[illegible]

THE WONDER.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LEONARD GROVER and C. D. HESS.........Directors.
H. B. PHILLIPS.........Stage Manager.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GREATLY REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

[illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA Will be charged for seats secured in advance.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21—Last [illegible]

MURDOCH,

[illegible]

CHARLES SURFACE,

For the first and ONLY TIME this season, in the delightfully brilliant comedy of the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

Which will be rendered in a most careful and effective manner.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, only time of the Great Tragic Romance of the

GAMESTER.

Mr. MURDOCH in his unrivalled impersonation of BEVERLY.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,

THIRD GRAND MATINEE.

In Active Preparation—The great Romantic Drama of the STREETS OF NEW YORK.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,

In Mills Audience Room, corner of Eldridge Court and Michigan avenue,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22d, 1866.

Admission 25 cents.

VARIETY THEATRE.

C. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor
G. B. BARTON..........Manager

GREAT ARRAY OF TALENT.

[illegible]

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Crosby's Opera House,

[illegible]

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

[illegible]

Crosby's Opera House.

NOTICE.

CERTAIN PARTIES HAVING ADVERTISED GIFT CONCERTS to be given at the above-named House, without the consent of the Proprietor or Manager, and having been repeatedly requested to discontinue the advertising of the same, THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that none of said Concerts, or any other Gift Concerts, have been, or will be held there, and unless such ADVERTISEMENTS ARE DISCONTINUED, the parties in interest will protect themselves by law.

U. H. CROSBY, Manager.

STEIN'S KALEIDOSCOPE

Will be exhibited free every night this week at No. 79 South Clark street, opposite the Court House.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If the gentleman with whom I exchanged hats at the Opera House matinee, Saturday afternoon, will call at 100 Monroe street, he can get his tile.

PERSONAL—The party who exchanged hats at the Opera House [illegible]

Taken Up

TAKEN UP—A young, red or dark brown, new milch cow which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call at 397 Third avenue. PATRICK KIERNAN.

Musical.

LIGHTE'S CELEBRATED PATENT Insulated Iron Frame Pianos [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington street, and Agent for the Northwest.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS [illegible] KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington street.

PIANOS TO RENT, TUNED AND REPAIRED.—[illegible] KIMBALL'S.

1000 PATENT PIANO stools at wholesale. [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st., Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

THE WINSHIP PATENT REFRIGERATOR

Is the best ever offered to the public. Hundreds of them are in use in this city, and all who know them speak highly in their praise.

Be sure you get the

WINSHIP.

[illegible]

CHRISTIAN STATTMANN,

150 State Street,

DEALER IN

Summer, Felt and Straw Hats.

[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two large rooms with first-class board, at 112 Michigan avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING—A large, unfurnished [illegible] 1185 Prairie avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING—Mrs. Franklin has a suit of rooms at 48 Jackson street. [illegible]

BOARDING—A large front parlor [illegible]

BOARDING—A few more day boarders wanted [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at 128 [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished rooms with board, for gentlemen only. [illegible]

BOARDING—Parties wishing permanent board, [illegible] at 113 Adams-st.

BOARDING—A nice front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, [illegible] 237 Ohio-st.

BOARDING—A front parlor, bed room and closet to rent, suitable for gentleman and wife, 213 South Clark-st.

BOARDING—A large front room with large closet, [illegible] 391 West Lake-st.

BOARDING—Nice rooms to rent with or without board, [illegible]

BOARDING—A few more day boarders can be accommodated at the Merchants [illegible]

BOARDING—A front suit of rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—A comfortably furnished front room to rent, with board, at 159 East Madison-st. Also, room for a few day boarders.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms [illegible] at 112 Monroe-st., opposite Post Office.

BOARDING—A large, handsomely furnished front room, with board. Suitable for gentleman and wife. [illegible] 274 Indiana st.

BOARDING—On West Washington-st., in a small family, a large front room, [illegible]

BOARDING—Suites of Rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—One unfurnished front room [illegible] 15 Ada street.

BOARDING—At Lake Forest Hotel. The most charming suburban spot in the West, is now open for summer guests. [illegible] SAMUEL [illegible], Proprietor.

BOARDING—I have three rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives, or to single gents, two in a room, at No. 16 Quincy street. Call and see them.

BOARDING—A nice furnished room to rent, with board, for two gentlemen at Fairview, convenient to horse and railroad cars. Address "D.A." Tribune office.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be obtained at Briggs House. No. 53 Monroe-st. Also, day boarders. Stabling for horses.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board in a private family, [illegible] at 230 Illinois street, two blocks from State street bridge.

BOARDING—Two suites of unfurnished rooms to rent, with board, for two gentlemen and their wives, in a private family. Apply to W. M. BARTON, basement under Third National Bank.

BOARDING—North Side—A handsomely furnished room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, with a private family occupying a house furnished with all modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 1893.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain two pleasant front rooms with board in a private family. [illegible] Address "R.M." Tribune office.

BOARDING—Waverly House, 223 and 225 Kinzie-st. Good rooms and a first rate table, and great attention to visitors. Terms $6 per week. Day board $5.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, first class board, [illegible] 128 Michigan street, [illegible] Clark street.

BOARDING—Two suites of rooms to rent to families, with board, at 17 Dearborn street, up-stairs.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms and board can be had at 374 South Clark-st. JULIUS RICHOLD.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1268, Chicago.

BOARDING—New Boarding House—Nice furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. Good table and reasonable prices. 293 Michigan-st.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at 191 West Madison-st. Terms $6 per week.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at 97 Harrison-st., between Third and Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—A front parlor, furnished or unfurnished. Also three furnished rooms for single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated at 128 West Washington-st.

BOARDING—I have a large house in the village of Oconomowoc, Wis. beautifully located between two lakes, rooms large, airy and pleasant. [illegible] Address Mrs. D. TOPLIFF, Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co., Wis.

BOARDING—New Boarding House. Good accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen, and day boarders, [illegible] 176 Van Buren street.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, can be obtained at the St. Cloud House, 114 Franklin street, only two blocks west of the Chamber of Commerce. VINTON & HAYNES.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sewing Machines—Of the very best, both new and second hand, [illegible] No. 773 West Washington street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store, well located in the West Division. Reasons for selling, present owner going to Europe. 312 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A choice cigar store, in an excellent location, at a rare bargain, as the owner is about leaving the city. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—A new store on Wells-st., between Madison and Monroe, at a low rent, to a good tenant, suitable for any retail business. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A good young horse, harness and covered express wagon, cheap. Inquire at the Jervis House, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

FOR SALE—Cunningham's Photograph Gallery, 145 Lake-st. Call at the Gallery, or address P. O. Box 1330.

FOR SALE—Cemetery Stock—Five and three-fourths shares of preferred Rosehill Cemetery stock, paying 10 per cent. dividend. For sale by N. C. PERKINS, Attorney, 104 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Bookbinders' Tools—including one first class Hickok Ruling Machine, one Laying Press and Plow, &c. Also one board sign, all nearly new. Address or apply to W. L. TIDD, 155 Randolph-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A heavy, enduring water power of 5½ feet head, with buildings for woolen factory, saw-mill and tannery, and 40 acres of land, at Baraboo, Wis., on the Baraboo river. For sale at a reasonable price, or even less. Refer to owner, W. F. FLANDERS, 155 Mason street, or to W. H. RODWAY, 87 Michigan street, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—A large parlor Melodeon. Apply to J. HAMPSON, Fisher, 114 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Ten-Pin Alley (two beds) in a good location, with a good patronage. Parties owning wish to engage in other business. Inquire at Central Saloon, 180 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A large span of black carriage horses, kind and good steppers. Sold for want of use; would take in trade a buggy horse. Apply at 231 South Water street.

FOR SALE—More profitable than United States bonds, more reliable than oil. A limited amount of stock in a Chicago Manufacturing Company that can pay 40 per cent dividends. [illegible] "EX-BANKER," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Scholarship on Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, [illegible] E. A. HARRIS, 46 North Wells street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Saloon—No. 215 1-2 South Randolph-st. Will be sold cheap if bought immediately.

FOR SALE—A Soda Water Apparatus, with two 6-gallon Copper Fountains, all complete and in good order. Inquire of SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Nos. 1 and 3 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A good Piano, almost new, is for sale very cheap. No. 288 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first-class Drug Store on the C. I. & N. R. R. [illegible] address W. D. STEERE, M. D., Box 155, DeWitt, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines—[illegible] RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, 190 & 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A stock of fancy goods, consisting of perfumery, pomades, &c., of about $500 in value, [illegible] "FANCY GOODS," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A first class dining saloon at a bargain. Inquire at 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—House Building Improvement. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Saloon, Restaurant and Boarding House [illegible] Address Box 3089, Post Office.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms

TO RENT—A House of ten rooms, [illegible] 435 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—Six new two story [illegible] 189 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Immediate Possession [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished sleeping room, with or without board, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board, at 171 East Kinzie street.

TO RENT—Two comfortable rooms, [illegible] at 157 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—Frame House, twelve rooms, containing all the modern improvements, [illegible]

TO RENT—A house with ten rooms, 377 South Clark, near Adams-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Fine cottage of six rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—The Dwelling House No. 824 Franklin street, fronting Lincoln Park, [illegible] GOODWILLIE, corner of Franklin and Ohio streets.

TO RENT—Three Front Rooms, unfurnished. Apply at No. 175 West Washington street.

TO RENT—House No. 823 Prairie avenue, near Sixteenth-st. Also, two or three rooms suitable for housekeeping for small family. Inquire at 91 Washington-st., in Music Store.

TO RENT—A commodious and pleasantly located front room, at 349 Michigan avenue. References given and required.

TO RENT—Room—Fine airy sleeping room on fourth floor, 77 Dearborn-st. Inquire at Room 33 same floor. Rent $6 per month.

TO RENT—Two front Rooms—Suitable for offices, over a store in good location on South Clark street; [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished House—From June 1st to October, situated on West Monroe street, [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6384.

TO RENT—Furnished suite of rooms. Could be used as parlor and sleeping room for two, or bed room for four gentlemen, at 90 West Washington street.

TO RENT—With board in a private family on the lake shore, a suite of rooms either to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. [illegible] No. 1 Eighteenth street. A good barn on the premises.

TO RENT—Two Cottages, cor. Carroll and Ann streets; [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms, unfurnished. Also, front parlor, to gentlemen only, at 211 Indiana-st., between Dearborn and Clark. For particulars inquire at the house.

TO RENT—An elegant sleeping room well furnished; gas, water and closet, [illegible] Address Box 2640.

TO RENT—One furnished room pleasantly located, suitable for a gentleman, at [illegible]

TO RENT—A large first-class dwelling-house, of eight rooms, in excellent repair and order, on Twenty-fifth-st., between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—Rooms—A suite of sleeping rooms furnished except bed, elegant, near to business. Call Monday at Room 8 Metropolitan Building.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two elegantly furnished sleeping rooms on third floor of 85 South Clark-st. Apply at Room 4, above sign.

TO RENT—With board, in a private family, a desirable suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Apply at 236 West Monroe street.

TO RENT—Two story Dwelling, 824 West Madison street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Dwelling House with eight rooms, near State street, between Madison and Monroe. Inquire at store 154 State street.

TO RENT—Room—A pleasant room in a new brick house, healthy location, [illegible] Inquire at 170 Dearborn, corner of Huron-st.

TO RENT—Rooms—To one or two gentlemen, a single room or suite of rooms (gas and bath) in a private family, with breakfast, or without [illegible]

TO RENT—To a gentleman and wife, out of a private dwelling, consisting of a handsome front parlor, [illegible] Address Drawer 5917, Post Office.

TO RENT—House—No. 397 West Madison-st., gas and water, the house [illegible] Room 14, 106 Randolph-st. D. L. BOONE.

TO RENT—Rooms—First class lodging rooms, [illegible] 240 State-st.

TO RENT—House—A brick house with twelve rooms, $600 per year, payable monthly in advance, location 107 Whitney-st. Inquire at the next door, No. 109.

TO RENT—The five story marble front building, No. 236 Lake-st. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., 131 Lake-st.

TO RENT—House—And furniture for sale. No. 877 State street. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A neat House containing eight rooms, kitchen, large cellar and yard, a few blocks from the Court House. Furniture for sale. For particulars apply at 103 South Water street.

TO RENT—The large and well fitted up Odd Fellows' Hall, Nos. 112 and 114 East Randolph-st. [illegible] J. GERLACH, No. 72 Lake street.

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Store—Half of store one door from Clark, near the Post Office, suitable for engraving, fancy goods, or jewelry. [illegible] P. O. Box 1461.

TO RENT—To a small family, the front dwelling over new store corner of Taylor and Clinton streets. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store—178 State st., near Monroe—30x130 feet deep. A first-rate stand for any business.

TO RENT—Offices—Three desirable offices in Smith & Nixon's Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. SMITH & NIXON.

TO RENT—Store—No. 142 South Water-st. Apply to O. A. SPRING, Jr., at McCormick's Reaper Factory.

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable suit of offices on Randolph street. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 144 Randolph street, Room 12.

TO RENT—Offices—In building corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. Apply to UNDERWOOD & CO., [illegible]

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—Saloon—Thos. Ball's Saloon, No. 113 Dearborn-st., will be rented with fixtures, ranges, and all the adjuncts necessary to business, to a responsible and respectable party. Apply at the establishment.

TO RENT—Lots—For a term of years, two very desirable lots, east front on Morgan-st., near Madison. Apply to H. M. CHAPMAN, 277 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—Barn—A two-story brick barn and carriage house on the North side not far from the river with hydrant in it. Address "O," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Lumber Yard—The Lumber Yard on east side North Branch Chicago River, south of railroad bridge, occupied by William Cowles the last year. Inquire of HIRAM WHEELER.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—5 Houses and Lots on West Lake st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice two story [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good two story [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Two elegant four story [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A very handsome two story frame dwelling on the corner of [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A first-class two story [illegible] W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Fine large frame dwelling, [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A new and elegant dwelling, near Hyde Park, [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—40x100 feet on Illinois street, [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A new two story Frame Dwelling. [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—100x180 feet on Indiana avenue, [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—55x180 feet on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A small new house on Wentworth avenue, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new cottage house on Indiana-st., [illegible] 135 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—In George Smith's Addition, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue, near Eighteenth-st., a very choice lot, [illegible] Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—Two lots on Warren street, near Oakley, [illegible] S. DELAMATER, Room 14 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—On Michigan avenue near Twenty-first-st., a new two story and basement brick house, containing twelve rooms, with modern improvements. [illegible] PRICE No. 374 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two new buildings, two story, with fence and cistern. Apply on the premises, Nos. 411 and 413 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—One large River Lot on South Branch at $60 per front foot. [illegible] REES & AYRES, Office 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—We have a fine double brick house, with all modern improvements, with lot 50x175 feet on Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street, at a decided bargain. REES & AYRES, Office 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—An elegant three-story brick house on Ohio-st., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A fine brick house on [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A splendid lot on Michigan avenue, near Congress. Also, one on Twenty-second street, between Indiana and Prairie avenues, 25x125 feet to an alley. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A nice Cottage, No. 407 Sedgwick street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful place on the Milwaukee Plank Road, one and a half miles from city limits. [illegible] ABBOTT & CO., 88 LaSalle street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Two lots on Warren-st., can be sold for $250 each if applied for soon. Title perfect. [illegible] Room 12 Dole's Building.

FOR SALE—A splendid new cottage of six rooms, closets and pantry, and new furniture of the latest style and best quality. [illegible] Real Estate Agents, Dole's Building, Room 12.

FOR SALE—A two story wood building, [illegible] C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 33 Real Estate.

FOR SALE—The four-story frame building, [illegible] Apply to HIRAM WHEELER.

FOR SALE—Lots—By John M. Gladden, No. 94 LaSalle street, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for personal property in the city—40 acres of good farming land in Lee County, Ill. Inquire of A. B. GUILD, Jr., 87 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—An improved farm of 40 acres, with good house, fences, &c., two miles from Calumet Station. Apply to F. A. & W. D. SAMPSON, Room No. 13 Fullerton Block, No. 94 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Farm—The well known farm of Wm. Hopps, at Wheeling, Cook Co., Ill. [illegible] Address WM. HOPPS, care of Tribune office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a first-rate located family supply concern. Inquire at No. 179 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—15 and 20-horse Portable, and an assortment of Stationary, second-hand Engines. [illegible] COOLEY & CO.

FOR SALE—Horses—A fine pair of Matched Horses, dapple gray, sound and kind, [illegible] JOHN S. HUTCHINS.

FOR SALE—A Machine Shop—In a good locality, doing a first rate business. [illegible] 1736, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Hardware and Tin Shop, situated about sixty miles from Chicago, doing a good business. Good reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire of JAMES PATTEE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One 4 horse power, [illegible] RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn Street.

FOR SALE—An Active Interest in a Flax and Oil Mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—A boarding house and lease for sale in one of the best locations in the city, doing a good business. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 236 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Engines—Two first class Portable Engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Planing Mill in a [illegible] Apply to ISAAC CLAFLIN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance for making money [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—10 or 15 [illegible] AT NATIONAL [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—Several [illegible]

WANTED—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—Carpenters [illegible]

WANTED—A good [illegible]

WANTED—A few good [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—3 or 4 good [illegible] NATIONAL HOTEL [illegible]

WANTED—Tailors—[illegible]

WANTED—Roomer [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Varnisher—A [illegible]

WANTED—Saddle Makers—[illegible] GRANT, BURKE & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—One first-class [illegible]

WANTED—To Barbers [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—In a small family, [illegible] West Washington-st.

WANTED—100 reliable Girls [illegible] PRATT'S [illegible] South Clark-st.

WANTED—A German girl [illegible]

WANTED—Girl—A good [illegible] 313 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A good cook, [illegible] Michigan avenue.

WANTED—At No. 310 [illegible] Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a [illegible]

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 [illegible]

WANTED—Three first-class [illegible] National Hotel, [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Music Scholars [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase [illegible]

WANTED—Real Estate [illegible] Office 10 Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED—To Borrow—[illegible] 1123 Indiana avenue, [illegible]

WANTED—Insurance Agents [illegible]

WANTED—A few first [illegible]

WANTED—The man that [illegible]

WANTED—A good Engine [illegible]

WANTED—To Exchange—[illegible]

WANTED—A fortune is [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—1,000 Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$200 a month [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible]

WANTED—Agents $20 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents and [illegible] PORTER BROTHERS, [illegible] General Agents for Illinois and Iowa.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] 369 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] 179 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,500 [illegible] SHAW & CLARK, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible] H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent By a physician of the highest respectability, a first class house furnished; or parlors and bed room, in a first class house also furnished. The location must be central and in one of the best streets or avenues in the city. For either of the above a liberal rent will be paid. Address "R C," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Or take care of, a furnished house in the city for the summer, for a year or indefinite time, by a family without children. Satisfactory reference given. Address immediately "R S," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Part of a house, five rooms, in a good location, not more than a mile from the Court House, West Division preferred, by a prompt paying tenant. Address "W O," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A first class residence on Michigan or Wabash avenue, north of Sixteenth street, by a careful and responsible tenant with a small family. A good rent will be paid. Address "TENANT," P. O. Drawer 5832.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—A Correspondent—By a young widow who is a stranger in the city and lonesome. Object: Love and matrimony. Address Box 2893, Chicago, Ills.

WANTED—Correspondence—Two young gents wish to correspond with an unlimited number of young ladies. Object: Fun, and to pass away the time. Address FRED and CHARLIE, Box 2712, Chicago.

WANTED—By two young ladies, not long residents of the city, a limited number of gentlemen correspondents between the ages of 22 and 30. Address CLARA BRADLEY and JULIA SANFORD, Box 36, Chicago.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—A business man with capital to take one-half interest in a business that there is a fortune in. [illegible] ABBOTT & CO., 88 LaSalle street, up stairs.

WANTED—Partner—With $500 to $5,000, in a well established business. Apply at 228 Madison street, in basement.

WANTED—A Partner—In a well paying store, at 225 Wells street. Call immediately. Capital required, $300.

Lost.

LOST—Dog—From the corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-ave., a Coach Dog, answering to the name of "MAJOR," [illegible] DOTY'S BILLIARD ROOM, or to above address.

LOST—Dog—$5 reward will be paid for the return of a young Black Newfoundland Slut, white strip in face, [illegible] Return to 34 South Water-st. or 177 West Washington-st. C. H. SWAIN.

LOST—On Friday last, a pocket-book, between the Milwaukee Passenger Depot [illegible] Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Freight Depot, containing a Wisconsin State License and over Nine Hundred Dollars in currency. A liberal reward will be paid for the return to this office.

LOST—A white and snuff-colored Setter Dog. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the undersigned at dwelling No. 226 1-2 Michigan-av., or office of the American Express [illegible] C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND.

LOST—A Key to Herring Safe No. 3685. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving at Tribune office.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—In a private family on the South side, by a young lady who wishes a pleasant home. Terms moderate. Address "CHESSIE," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—A furnished room, with board, by a gentleman and wife, in a private family. [illegible] Chicago.

Strayed.

STRAYED Or Stolen—$50 Reward—[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young woman [illegible] "E Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a widow [illegible] Box 870 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—By a competent Engineer, [illegible] St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—Situation—As Tailoress, by a young girl [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as bookkeeper, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Central Illinois Wool Growers' Association will be held in the Agricultural Rooms at Springfield, on Tuesday.

Under a recent order from the Assistant Quartermaster General, the offices of the Quartermaster's Department have withdrawn the public funds from the hands of the National banks.

Lieut. Gen. Grant received a despatch from Gen. Halleck, on Saturday, from San Francisco, stating that there is not a word of truth in the report that Fort Goodwin had been captured by the Apaches, and the garrison massacred.

Treasurer Spinner reports the available funds on hand at one hundred and seventy millions, of which over one hundred and four millions are in the Treasury, and the balance in the various Sub-Treasuries and National Banks.

Fort Pierre City, on the Upper Missouri, was nearly destroyed by the recent high water in the river. Several of the finest houses had to be removed. [illegible]

The heads of fifty clerks in the Treasury Department were dropped into the basket on Saturday, ostensibly for incompetency, but really because they declined to sustain "my policy." Three clerks have been appointed to the same department during the week on the recommendation of Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky.

The Alton Telegraph says the owners of the old Penitentiary in that city who have made a claim upon the United States for damages to the amount of $25,000, received from the Government $150 per month for the use of the prison during the rebellion. [illegible]

The statement made on Friday that A. Johnson has ordered the arrest of all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau employed in cultivating land, is pronounced to be incorrect. [illegible]

The Omaha Press, of the 15th, says that one day an emigrant train of fifteen wagons, from [illegible]

The Kentucky guerilla, Sam'l Berry, who was [illegible] arrived at Albany. [illegible] Albany Penitentiary.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says Samuel Wynne, the railroad conductor who shot himself last week, died on the 18th inst. after suffering intense agony. He had been married but four years, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his terrible end. His family connections are of the highest respectability, and will feel the calamity which has bereft them of one of their number very deeply.

At St. Louis on Thursday, Rev. J. Corbett, of Quincy, Ill., while asleep in his room at the Southern Hotel, was visited by some hotel thief and robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain and some money, in all valued at $2,000. The Reverend victim had a roommate with him, a Mr. Thomas Jasper, also from Quincy, who, rising early, left the room and neglected to lock the door. No trace of the missing property or thief has been discovered.

Extensive fires prevail in the woods along the Bay shores and on the north peninsula of Michigan. Near Negaunee and Marquette those interested in the timber have had to turn out and fight fire. On Saturday evening there was a large fire on Bay du Noc, and watchmen were sent up with pails to guard the new bridge of the F. R. R. across Escanaba River. The same evening a telegram was received at Escanaba that the Greenwood furnace was in imminent danger. A severe drought prevails in that section.

Governor Sutter, the first discoverer of gold in California, is supported by a pension from the State; Comstock, who found and gave his name to the great silver lode in Nevada, is a vagrant tree-passer in Montana; Alva Gould, locator of the Gould & Curry claim, is making shingles at Washoe Valley; Marshall and Wemer, who found the first gold on the South Fork of the American River, in 1847, are both reduced to biting poverty. The list might be largely extended, and is not encouraging to gold hunters.

It is reported from New Albany, an Indiana town, that a divorce was recently granted, among many others, in the case of McCartney vs. McCartney, but neither of the parties knew of the suit, or was present when the decree was made; both lived together most happily, and were astounded to find that they were separated. How it happened no one knows, but the divorce was granted, and the parties may have to get married over again. Such loose proceedings as these are the natural result of the wretched divorce laws of Indiana.

Very numerous arrests have taken place in Russia in consequence of the attempt on the life of the Czar. At St. Petersburg some twenty students, fifty Poles and four superior officials, one of them councillor in the Finance Ministry, have been flung in prison. In Moscow the same lot has befallen some thirty students, while in Warsaw the number arrested, on more or less adequate grounds of suspicion, is double or treble, as a matter of course. In the latter place people have been promiscuously stopped in the streets and searched for papers or other similar proofs of conspiracy.

Some of our reconstructed citizens are considerably startled at the fact that they are called upon to make returns of their income preparatory to taxation by the United States Government. They, perhaps, expected to do so as far as regarded their gains in 1865, but the demand for their profits in 1864, when they were still in rebellion, puzzles them. They will be lucky if they escape so easily, as they are undoubtedly liable to the income tax of 1863, and the special war tax of 1862. Among other things necessary in the returns for 1864 is a statement of the pay and rations received by each of them as were in the rebel army.

There is a curious suit on appeal in the New York Superior Court, General Term. It appears that the plaintiff, William Newell, sold to the defendants, Ezra Wheeler and others, certain rights to sell coffee, &c., involving the sum of $23,044.91. The point in dispute was concerning an invention by which the plaintiff, it is claimed, improved the value of the coffee. [illegible] made the first payment of $5,000, and undertook to sell the coffee. They now decline to make further payments on the ground that the invention is useless to them; [illegible] The decision of the court is not yet rendered.

Col. Hobbs, of the Sixth Regiment, now stationed in Jamaica, has committed suicide under very melancholy circumstances. This officer commanded the white troops employed against the negroes during the late disturbances in that island, and by his orders several persons, seized on suspicion of being rebels, were hanged and shot without trial. This fact, and the flippant tone of his despatches detailing his operations against the blacks, provoked severe comments from a portion of the English press, and led to his being ordered to proceed home without delay, and report himself at the Horse Guards. Shortly after his examination before the Royal Commission, preparatory to his departure, symptoms of insanity began to manifest themselves, which led to his being watched. He left Jamaica on one of the Royal Mail Company's steamers for Southampton, on the 21st ult., in charge of an officer and two soldiers, who were appointed to watch over him during the voyage; and on the following day, while the other passengers were at breakfast, he went on deck, and, knocking down the soldier attending him, jumped overboard and was drowned. It was Col. Hobbs who caused seven negroes to be hanged, because, as he stated in his despatch, his men found it inconvenient to guard them as prisoners, and who ordered the negro Wellington to be bound to a tree and shot at by a firing party at 400 yards distance till he was dead. Col. Hobbs was the son of a British officer who fought at Waterloo, and was himself engaged in the Crimea during the latter part of the Russian war.

The Coming Mormon Emigration.

[From the New York Evening Post, 17th.]

Mr. T. B. H. Stenhouse, editor of the Salt Lake City Daily Telegraph, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, agent for Mormon immigration, arrived here to-day from Utah. They report that the territory is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Taylor comes East to prepare for the reception of a large number of Mormon immigrants, who are expected to arrive here early in the summer. About one thousand are to come from Norway and Sweden, and probably seventeen hundred from England. Others will arrive from various parts of the continent. In all, about three thousand Mormons from Europe are now preparing to emigrate to Utah, to cast in their lot for life with the disciples of Brigham Young. There are now about one hundred Mormon missionaries in Europe, working under the direction of "Brother Brigham," and encouraging emigration. Mr. Taylor is about to open an office in this city, in which the general business of the Mormon immigration will be conducted.

What General Sweeny is Reported to Have Said of Head Centre Stephens.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

We are informed by a gentleman of the utmost reliability that General Sweeny, of Fenian notoriety, told him within the past week that he, Sweeny, was satisfied the newly arrived Head Centre of all Fenianism (Stephens) was nothing more nor less than a British spy, and that he was allowed to escape from prison by the British authorities for the sole purpose of visiting this country in their interest. Sweeny informed him that such was his opinion before the arrival of Stephens, and every day confirmed him in that belief.

Jeff. Davis and Accessories.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18.—The health of Jeff. Davis is now reported to be on the mend. A weekly report of the condition of his health is made by the Post Surgeon to Washington. [illegible]

Johnson Meeting in Maryland.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Carrol County, Maryland, was held at Westminster, in that State, yesterday, for the purpose of endorsing the policy of President Johnson. [illegible]

Rebel Steamer Confiscated.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury the alleged Confederate steamer Coquette, seized by the [illegible]

Fenians.

NEW YORK, May 20.—At the convention at Long Island, [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Death of Gov. Allen—The Condition of Empire—Emigration—Conditions of Empire.

[Correspondence of the New York [illegible]]

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, April [illegible]

Henry W. Allen, Brigadier General in the Confederate army—ex-Governor of Louisiana, and since the abandonment of the cause of rebellion in the Trans-Mississippi Department, editor of the Mexican Times, in this city—died here a few days since. [illegible]

Three days before the death [illegible] Maximilian notified General [illegible]

[illegible]

During the past week the press [illegible]

It makes little difference on which side the correspondent in Mexico leans [illegible]

[illegible]

The French transport Ampere [illegible]

L'Estafette, of Friday last, [illegible] United States mail steamer John [illegible]

La Sociedad says, in reference [illegible]

BOILER EXPLOSION AT [illegible]

Six Lives Lost—Many [illegible] Wounded.

[Special Despatch to the Tribune.]

Yesterday afternoon the steamer [illegible] having been fitted with new boiler, made a trip down the Hochelaga. On turning to [illegible] engine suddenly stopped, and exploded, large pieces being thrown in the air and landed on shore about [illegible] distant. [illegible]

SECOND DESPATCH.

It is supposed that six lives [illegible]

The Eight Hour [illegible]

[From the New York Herald.]

Word went round among [illegible] Wednesday that the ship [illegible]

[illegible]